

Tehran: Missing Iranians are alive

TEHRAN (AP) — Iran said Wednesday that four Iranians missing in Lebanon since 1982, whose case is linked to freedom for Western hostages, are alive. But the Iranian government came just a day after U.S. President George Bush turned over information to Iran supporting his "secret mission" that the four are dead. The Islamic Republic News Agency quoted Foreign Ministry spokesman Mortaza Sarmadi as saying: "Following the Islamic Republic's inquiry into the fate of Iranian hostages in Lebanon, we have got information from reliable sources over the past few days that our hostages are alive. We are glad to hear this. The Islamic Republic will continue efforts to obtain more detailed information about the situation of its hostages." In its five-sentence dispatch, the agency added Sarmadi as saying Iran hoped that Western countries can help secure the release of "innocent" Iranians held hostage for eight years. Sarmadi did not say who the "reliable sources" were.

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Turkey asks Iraq, Syria to talk on sharing water

ANKARA, (R) — Turkey has invited Iraq and Syria to hold talks next month on sharing the waters of the Euphrates and Tigris river, a thorny issue between the three neighbours. The foreign ministry said Wednesday that neither had so far replied to the invitation to a ministerial-level meeting in Ankara on June 26-27. A tripartite June meeting was agreed during Turkish Prime Minister Yildirim Akbulut's official visit to Baghdad in April but the date was left open. Iraq and Syria objected to Ankara's diversion of the Euphrates for one month in January to fill a new dam.

1 killed in Gabon port

PORTE GENTIL (R) — The body of the first civilian to die in Gabon's worst civil unrest in 30 years was found Wednesday as troops roamed the country's oil capital, Port Gentil, and sporadic gunfire rang out. Witnesses said the middle-aged man was shot dead near his home in the Grand village district. They had no further details. Authorities said the army, using powers under a state of emergency declared Monday, was in control after a week of riots against President Omar Bongo that threatened the country's vital oil industry. On Tuesday a Gabonese paratrooper was killed and 12 civilians injured in clashes, the official media said.

Algerian black marketeers clash with police

ALGIERS, (R) — Algerian youths angered at a police raid on a black market rioted for six hours, burning two police vehicles and a municipal lorry, Radio Algeria said Wednesday. Riot police were deployed to restore order in Tablat town, 70 kilometres east of Algiers Monday night, the radio said. Rioting erupted when police seized goods worth 10 million dinars (\$1.25 million) from a black market store and detained the owner. The radio did not say whether any demonstrators had been arrested.

Shutto visits carnage town

HYDERABAD, Pakistan, (R) — The death toll in four days of ethnic violence in southern Pakistan rose to 200 on Wednesday as Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto visited the town of Hyderabad, scene of some of the worst bloodletting. Strict security was in force with troops patrolling the streets as Bhutto arrived in Hyderabad which has been largely peaceful since the weekend when about 100 people were killed. But the violence continued in Karachi, the capital of Sindh province, with doctors reporting 24 people dead and 30 injured in the latest gunbattle. Bhutto is under increasing pressure to take some form of initiative to end the violence in the province which pits Mohajirs — Muslim migrants from India — against ethnic Sindhis.

Yeltsin seeks to form coalition

MOSCOW (AP) — Newly elected Russian President Boris N. Yeltsin sat down with 130 legislators in the Kremlin Wednesday to begin forming a coalition government for the largest republic in the Soviet Union. Legislators said Yeltsin immediately came under pressure to retain Alexander Vasilev, as Russian prime minister. Vasilev is a member of the Communist Party politburo who had been Yeltsin's rival in Tuesday balloting. Yeltsin opened Wednesday's meeting with one condition — that one of his deputies be a woman, legislators said. Yeltsin, a frequent critic of Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, was reported to have gained the last few votes needed to win the race by agreeing to guarantee a place in his government for other factions. Although 86 per cent of the Russian legislators are Communist Party members, they range from radical reformers like Yeltsin to hardliners with Gorbachev's innovations.

King hails success of summit

Political decision to support Jordan near translation into reality

By Mahmoud Al Kayed and George Hawatmeh

HIS MAJESTY King Hussein has hailed as "highly successful" the emergency Arab summit which ended in Baghdad yesterday and said that Jordan's views and positions on various issues had received full understanding and due support from all Arab leaders attending the summit.

"I believe the results of the summit have been extremely positive and encouraging," His Majesty told Jordanian newspaper editors at a working dinner late Tuesday night. "The summit as a whole was highly successful," he said.

"Furthermore," the King said, "Jordan's long-held views and positions on various issues facing the Arab World have been widely acclaimed and supported by our brothers meeting in Baghdad."

His Majesty said that, following his clear and frank message to the summit, the Arab leaders fully understood Jordan's economic and financial problems and pledged to do all they could to support the Kingdom's security and steadfastness.

"Our Arab brothers realise fully the heavy burden and the great responsibilities that Jordan carries and shoulders as a frontline state," he said. "Consequently they have pledged strong support for Jordan's security as part of pan-Arab

(Continued on page 5)

Mubarak briefs Assad on summit

DAMASCUS (R) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak briefed President Hafez Al Assad on the outcome of the Baghdad summit which he boycotted during a surprise visit Wednesday.

Officials said Mubarak held about two hours of talks with Assad at the airport after arriving from the Iraqi capital.

"President Mubarak briefed President Assad on the process of the emergency Baghdad summit within the framework of continued consultations and contacts between the two leaders," presidential spokesman Jomaa Kourich said.

The Syrian official media has been ignoring the Arab summit. Diplomats said the Egyptian leader, who returned to Cairo Wednesday night, was trying to pave the way for a reconciliation between Assad and Iraqi President Saddam Hussein.

Several Arab leaders including Mubarak tried to convince Assad to attend the summit, but Syria insisted that differences with Baghdad should be settled first to ensure the conference was successful.

Diplomats said Assad had had several telephone conversations with Mubarak, His Majesty King Hussein and Ali Abdallah Saleh, president of the newly proclaimed United Yemeni Republic, ahead of the summit.

They said Assad explained why he was unable to go to Baghdad and that the Arab leaders fully understood his positions.

Major quake rocks Baltics to Black Sea

BUCHAREST (R) — A powerful earthquake rocked Central Europe from the Baltic to the Black Sea Wednesday, killing six people in Romania and an unknown number in the southern Soviet Union.

Romanian police said two people were killed in Bucharest and one each in Buzau, Brasov, Braila and Prahova, towns to the north and east of the capital.

The Soviet news agency TASS quoted a parliamentarian, Ilmar Bisher, as saying the quake caused serious damage in the Soviet Republic of Moldavia, bordering Romania.

According to first reports, there was not only destruction but dead and wounded," he said.

In northern Peru, a 5.8 Richter scale quake struck on Tuesday night, killing 33 people in the city of Moyobamba on the western fringe of the Amazon jungle, according to reports reaching Lima.

In Bucharest, police and hospital sources said at least 78 people were injured, some of them leaping in panic from the balconies of high-rise flats. Thousands fled from offices and homes as tiles and masonry tumbled from rooftops.

"For a few seconds, I thought I could see death, then I ran for my life," said office worker Dana Niculescu, 28.

The earthquake is unlikely to have caused an accident at any nuclear power plants in the region, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) said in Vienna.

security and strength."

"A political decision has been taken to support Jordan financially, economically and politically," His Majesty said. "Very soon, we should be entering the stage of translating the political will of our Arab brothers in the Gulf into solid and practical steps to enable the Kingdom to continue playing its crucial role in protecting the Arab World from its enemies and all designs and schemes against it," His Majesty said.

The King did not go into details of Jordan's needs at the present, but a senior aide to His Majesty said that the Kingdom expected that forthcoming financial assistance from Gulf countries should be much larger than the \$360 million envisaged as Arab financial assistance in the 1990 budget.

Government sources have been estimating that Jordan needs about \$1 billion a year for several years to maintain an acceptable level of military preparedness and economic health, taking into account as well the servicing of its foreign debts which total \$8 billion.

The senior aide dismissed as "speculation" all figures of expected financial assistance mentioned or reported during or immediately after the Baghdad summit. "As His Majesty said, as of now there is only a political decision to support Jordan financially, basically by Saudi



His Majesty King Hussein and the Jordanian delegation attend the Arab summit in Baghdad (Photo by Yousef Al 'Allan)

Arab leaders to counter challenges with unity

Summit lambasts U.S. for its support of Israel, rallies behind Iraq against Western campaign, reaffirms support for Jordan and intifada, and warns countries supporting Jewish immigration

By P.V. Vivekanand with agency dispatches

AN EMERGENCY summit concluded in Baghdad Wednesday with sharp criticism of the United States for its financial, military and political support for Israel and called for political and economic sanctions against countries which support Jewish immigration to Palestine or recognise Jerusalem as the capital of the Jewish state.

In a 20-page final communiqué, 18 Arab countries and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) — representing the State of Palestine — also threw their weight behind Iraq against what is widely seen as a Western campaign against Baghdad's efforts to build its military and technological capabilities.

The communiqué, read out by Arab League Secretary-General Chadi Al-Kibbi, urged an end to the influx of Jewish immigrants to Palestine and warned that the Arab states' relations with other countries would depend on the basis of the latter's stand towards the "national rights of the Palestinians and the emigration of

The Arab leaders called for increased support for the 30-month-old Palestinian uprising in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip and for international protection for the Palestinian people living in the occupied territories.

The summit pledged financial and political support for Jordan but did not make any specific commitment. Instead, it left it to individual Arab states and Jordan to work out the assistance.

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Jews."

The summit urged the United Nations to create an international panel to ensure Soviet Jewish immigrants to Israel are not settled in "Palestine and other occupied territories" — meaning to include the Golan Heights as well as South Lebanon.

The Arab leaders, who renewed the mandate of a tripartite committee entrusted with resolving the Lebanese problem, called for the creation of an international fund to rebuild that war-ravaged country.

The communiqué emphasised Iraq's "legitimate right to self-defence and its right to defend itself against any aggression with whatever means it sees fit." It was the clearest yet expression of Arab

(Continued on page 5)

PLF claims 'revenge attack' for massacre

SIDON, Lebanon (Agencies) — A Palestinian group said it launched a sea attack against Israel Wednesday to avenge the mass killing of Arab workers last week.

"In response to the tears of mothers and the screams of children and the wounded and in retaliation for the Zionist massacre against our workers... our elite naval units moved to teach the enemy a lesson of combat on the coast of Palestine," the Palestine Liberation Front (PLF) said in a statement.

Israel said its troops killed four guerrillas and captured 12 after a two-pronged speedboat attack north and south of Tel Aviv. It said none of its soldiers or civilians were hurt.

The PLF, led by Abu Abbas, is part of the Palestine Liberation Organisation. It was responsible for the 1985 hijacking of the Italian cruise liner Achille Lauro.

An Israeli gunman shot dead seven Palestinian labourers in the town of Rishon Lezion May 20.

Israeli warplanes flew over two Palestinian refugee camps in the southern port of Sidon as the statement was released. They were met by a hail of anti-aircraft fire.

Security sources said Palestinian guerrillas in Lebanon were on high alert in anticipation of Israeli retaliation.

The PLF said the attack was to "draw up new features for armed struggle against the Zionist enemy, to liberate Palestine and achieve the freedom of our struggling people."

The earthquake is unlikely to have caused an accident at any nuclear power plants in the region, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) said in Vienna.

In a communique issued in Baghdad, where an Arab summit was winding up, the PLF said guerrillas aboard the speedboats aimed to clash with the Israeli navy and land to attack selected

All six boats succeeded in reaching their targets... and were continuing to clash in all positions," it said.

Israel said only two boats reached the coast, one of which was intercepted off the shore at Ga'ash north of Tel Aviv and its occupants captured.

It said the other landed on a crowded beach at Nitza'im south of Tel Aviv, where troops killed four guerrillas and captured seven.

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Hurd arrives on two-day visit

Britain to increase assistance to Jordan

By Mariam M. Shahin
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Britain will increase its annual aid to Jordan by 60 per cent over the next three years to reach almost £25 million, British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd said Wednesday.

In a statement to the press upon arrival here on a two-day visit — "at the right time following the emergency Arab summit in Baghdad," according to a British official — Hurd reaffirmed his country's support for the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination. "We believe in the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination," he said.

He also reaffirmed London's opposition to Israel's settlement of Soviet Jewish immigrants in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. "We believe that the settlement of Jews from the Soviet Union in the occupied territories and East Jerusalem is illegal and wrong," he said. "It is a good thing that they (Soviet Jews) are allowed to leave the Soviet Union but it cannot be right to select targets on the Palestinian coast."

Abed confirmed the Israeli reports that four Palestinian guerrillas were killed but insisted that another 11 were still fighting and refused to surrender.

Abed said the attack was to avenge the killing of Khalil Al-Wazir, who was killed by a commando widely believed to be Israeli in Tums in April 1988.

The Israeli army's intelligence chief, Amnon Shahak, said Libya had helped the guerrillas prepare for the attack.

The Israeli army said a mother ship, which sailed from Benghazi, Libya, let loose the smaller craft in the Mediterranean about 120 nautical miles from Israel's coast. It said the guerrillas were armed with Katyusha rockets, grenades and rifles.

Hurd, who is expected to be

The best first step towards a Middle East solution is an Israeli-Palestinian dialogue, Hurd said. He said that first step was almost achieved as a result of a proposal tabled by American Secretary of State James Baker who suggested that the venue be Cairo after consultations among the foreign ministers of Egypt and Israel and himself. "But we don't have a government in Israel which is ready to pursue that course," said Hurd, referring to the collapse of the Likud-Labour coalition government in Israel over the Baker proposal.

According to Hurd, the Baker proposal remains the "best course to take because it naturally will lead to an international peace conference."

"But if the Israelis are not prepared to talk to Palestinians then there will be no reasonable outcome," he added.

He said that progress towards peace had been made in the region as a result of efforts exerted by King Hussein and PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat and the switch to moderation by the PLO as well as to some

(Continued on page 5)

Qadhafi spurs summit laughter

BAGHDAD (AP) — Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi on Wednesday surprised his allies and critics with a sense of humour that sent the closing session of the emergency Arab summit into bursts of laughter.

He prompted a rare humorous comment from Iraq's no-nonsense President Saddam Hussein, also sending waves of laughter sweeping across the conference hall.

"I demand that birth control be dropped and that we multiply our population," Qadhafi said.

"I want the Arab World of 150 million) population to reach a billion. If the Israelis have the means to trigger nuclear explosions, then we can trigger population explosion. This way Palestine can become a graveyard for Israel."

Amid bursts of laughter around the conference hall, the Iraqi president interjected: "O brother Muammar, if you really mean that about multiplying the

(Continued on page 5)

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Queen Noor returns from visit to Kuwait

AMMAN (J.T.) — Her Majesty Queen Noor returned to Amman Tuesday, following a one-day visit to Kuwait, upon invitations from Their Highnesses Sheikh Latifa Al-Sabah, wife of the regent and Prime Minister Sheikh Sa'ad Al-Sabah and Sheikh Hessa Al-Sabah.

H.H. Sheikh Latifa hosted a lunch banquet in Her Majesty Queen Noor's honour at Qasr Al-Shurb.

During the visit, Her Majesty visited Dar Al- Athar Al-Islamiyah (Museum of Islamic Art), which is part of the Kuwait National Museum. Established in 1983, Dar Al- Athar Al-Islamiyah has a unique range of Islamic Art collection which is the most comprehensive in its volume and historical spread in the Muslim World.

It also houses a general reference library with more than 40,000 Islamic art publications and monographs.

The earliest piece in the collection dates back to the 1st-2nd century AH/7th - 8th century AD from Al-Hijaz, whilst the later pieces originate from the 12th-13th century AH/18th - 19th century AD from Ottoman Turkey and Mughal India.

Her Majesty toured the latest exhibition currently on display at the museum entitled "Masterpieces of Islamic Art" from the Hermitage Museum in the USSR, which displays a wide collection of antiquities such as jewelry, earthenware, fragments of fabrics, ceramics, carpets and seals, as well as bronze and copper objects.

This is the first time ever where the Masterpieces of Islamic Art in the Hermitage Museum travel to the Arab World and in an unprecedented wide-ranging collection on the international level.

Queen receives Irish first lady

AMMAN (J.T.) — Her Majesty Queen Noor Wednesday received at Al-Mawa Palace Mrs. Maeve Hillary, wife of the President of the Republic of Ireland, who is currently on a private visit to Jordan.

51 people released, 9 still in custody after last week unrest

By P.V. Vivekanand
Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — Authorities have released 51 people held in connection with last week's violent protests against the May 20 massacre of eight Palestinian workers by an Israeli gunman near Tel Aviv, and are holding nine others who could possibly be charged for security violations depending on further investigations, according to a senior police source.

"Police are investigating the possibility that some organised groups could have exploited the situation and provoked violence against security forces and attacks on public property," the source told the Jordan Times speaking on condition of anonymity.

"However, by and large, the authorities believe that the protests were an emotional reaction to the massacre and the subsequent Israeli crackdown against Palestinian pro-

testers in the occupied West Bank and Gaza which left at least 10 others killed before the protests erupted in Jordan, he said. However, "that does not justify the gross violation of the law and order situation."

The 51 held and released after questioning were involved in the violence that hit the various refugee camps in and around Amman as well as Irbid and Zarqa, but "are not believed to have played any role in inciting violence or leading the attacks," according to the source. "They have been freed and it is unlikely that they would be called back," the source added.

The nine still being held "appear to be supporters rather than leaders of organised groups which sneaked among the public and exhorted them to violence," according to the source. "Investigations aimed at identifying their leaders are continuing," he said.

"The detainees were arrested from the Beqaa, Hitit, Irbid, Zarqa and Wibdat camps, and cases will be referred to court only if concrete evidence is found against them," according to the source. The cases, if and when formally filed, are expected to include charges of inciting violence, vandalism, attacking security forces and preventing security forces from performing their duty.

Some reports have speculated that some dissident Palestinian groups as well as extremist fundamentalists could have been behind the incidents, but the source refused to make any specific comment in reference to any group. Declining to answer a question whether police had any definite leads, he would only say that "everything depends on the outcome of our inquiries, and the justice will take its course."

The source confirmed that among those detained were

suspects in attacks on breweries and a distillery as well as restaurants in the Zarqa area and other targets, including a bank near Russifa.

Another police source said earlier that "those who can identify the attackers could file separate cases and seek damages from them." It was not clear whether owners of any of the targets in the attacks were moving in this direction.

The senior police source rejected reports of higher casualties than those officially confirmed by the Ministry of Interior. "Only three people — one in Irbid and two in Hitit — were killed and 29 people were wounded — not all of them by gunfire," he stressed.

Following last week's incidents, authorities said that any march or demonstration could be staged only after prior approval has been obtained from the Ministry of Interior. Earlier, a notification would have been sufficient.

Five killed 169 injured, in a week

AMMAN (J.T.) — An old mine went off in an unused lot of land opposite the University of Jordan Wednesday but there were no casualties, according to an official announcement.

It said that the land mine went off while a bulldozer was busy excavating close to the 'La Terasse' International Exhibition Hall.

In another development, the Public Security Department (PSD) reported that five people were killed and 169 others injured in a series of incidents which occurred in Jordan in the week ending May 26.

The PSD report said that the incidents which included fires and road accidents were 19.27 per cent higher than those that had occurred in the previous week.



Her Majesty Queen Noor Wednesday opens a charity bazaar organised by the Union of Voluntary Societies (Petra photo)

28 charities participate in bazaar

AMMAN (J.T.) — Handicrafts by 28 charitable societies in the Amman region were displayed at a charity bazaar which was opened here by Her Majesty Queen Noor Al-Hussein.

The three-day bazaar displays an assortment of local foods,

along with embroideries, artificial flowers, paintings and clothes produced by the charitable societies participating in the annual bazaar.

The bazaar was organised by

the Union of Voluntary Societies (UVS) in the Amman region, the union groups a total of 168 societies specialising in such areas as caring for handicapped people, education, vocational training and health care.

At the opening ceremony the Queen toured parts of the bazaar

and inspected various items.

UVS supervises the interests of the societies affiliated to it, coordinates their efforts and upgrades the standards of their services.

The union also acts as a liaison between the societies and the government represented by the Ministry of Social Development.

The Queen last year opened the head office of UVS which is funded through subscriptions, by member societies.

Attending the opening session with the Queen was Amman Governor Mohammad Ali Al-Amin and the president of the General Union of Voluntary Societies Abdallah Khatib.

Jordan, China to hold cultural week

AMMAN (Petra) — A joint Jordanian-Chinese cultural week due to open in Amman Saturday under the patronage of Her Majesty Queen Noor is expected to promote cultural ties between the two countries, according to China's Ambassador to Jordan Chang De Liang.

Jordanian-Chinese relations in cultural and diplomatic fields were greatly improved since a visit to China by His Majesty King Hussein in the 1980s, the ambassador said at a press conference.

Dr. Hani Al-Amad secretary-general of the Ministry of Culture told the conference that in order to bolster bilateral ties Jordan

and China are implementing a 1989-1991 cultural cooperation agreement which entails an exchange of visits by cultural delegations, publications, folk troupes and cooperation in art.

Amad said that bilateral ties continued to witness development and progress. "These ties were bolstered by a visit to Amman by China's minister of culture; during the visit it was agreed that the two countries should organise art exhibitions and cultural weeks to highlight the Chinese and Jordanian cultural heritage," Amad pointed out.

The cultural programme, which will be organised by the Ministry of Culture in cooperation with the Chinese embassy here, will display paintings and other Jordanian and Chinese works of art.

Other events include a seminar on Jordanian-Chinese relations and a joint variety show featuring Jordanian and Chinese folkloric performances.

Earlier Wednesday, Minister of Culture Khaled Al-Karaki had a meeting with members of the Chinese cultural and artistic delegation which arrived here to take part in the Saturday event.

The minister reviewed with the delegation members ways for promoting Chinese-Jordanian cultural cooperation.

Islamists secure majority in executive committee of UNRWA teachers' union

By P.V. Vivekanand
Jordan Times Staff Writer

National bloc — were elected members, according to an official who spoke on condition of anonymity.

Contacted by the Jordan Times, Malik refused to characterize his group as a "bloc" within the committee. The executive panel, he said, "represents all UNRWA teachers in Jordan and will work together for the common good."

"It will be wrong to say that there are two blocs in the committee," he said and refused to name the three others from his group who were elected Tuesday to the panel. But other sources named the other three as Zuhair Ibrahim from Balqa, and Adnan Khalil and Mohammad Abu Heja both from Zarqa.

The winners from the Islamist bloc were named as Ahmad Al-Obeidi, Zuhair Ibrahim, Mohammad Mousa, Fuad Yaqoub, Qasim Ayesh, Mansour Alsaif, Fawaz Zureiki and Azzam Abu Khader (who represents the staff of the UNRWA teachers training col-

lege and the Wadi Seer Vocational Training Centre). At least four of them are believed to be formal members of the Muslim Brotherhood, sources said.

Under a zonal system adopted by UNRWA, which provides educational, health and other services for over 900,000 refugees in the Kingdom, there are six distinct areas of operations — Amman south, Amman north, Balqa, Irbid and Zarqa — in addition to the vocational and teachers training centres. The six areas have two seats each in the executive committee and the centres have one seat.

Some observers interpreted the strong showing by the Islamists in the UNRWA elections as an extension of the influence of the Muslim Brotherhood, which occupies 21 seats in the Lower House of Parliament.

"The union was most of the time led by supporters or sympathizers of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), and the rivalry between the PLO and fundamentalists in the occupied terri-

tories appeared to have spilled over to the union this time," commented a seasoned observer.

According to Malik, the priorities of the committee included efforts to seek better working conditions for UNRWA teachers and to ensure that the UNRWA administration adheres to agreements made with the teacher's union.

"Some of our objectives could be achieved in the short term, but some others might take time," he said.

Obeidi, head of the Islamist bloc, was not immediately available for comment.

Islamists claiming control of the UNRWA teachers' union was the latest in a series of triumphs scored by the fundamentalists, who secured sweeping control of the Zarqa Municipal Council in the first elections for the council in 12 years earlier this month. Observers also predict victory for an Islamist bloc running in elections for a Municipal Council in Russeifa on the north-eastern outskirts of Amman.

WHAT'S GOING ON

EXHIBITIONS

- ★ Exhibition of paintings and sculptures by five Jordanian artists at Abdul Hameed Shoman Foundation (10:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.)
- ★ Exhibition of paintings by Randa Berouti at Goethe Institute.
- ★ Exhibition displaying traditional Syrian handicraft by Syrian women, and hand-printed textile by Mustafa Fathi at the French Cultural Centre.

FILMS

- ★ French film on art at Alia Art Gallery — 6:30 p.m.
- ★ Feature film entitled "Death of a Salesman" at the American Centre — 7:00 p.m.

LECTURE

- ★ Lecture, with slides, on "Wild Flowers in Jordan" by Ann O'Neill at the YWCA, 3rd Circle — 10:00 a.m.

BALLET

- ★ Ballet show by Jeune Ballet de France at the Royal Cultural Centre — 8:00 p.m.

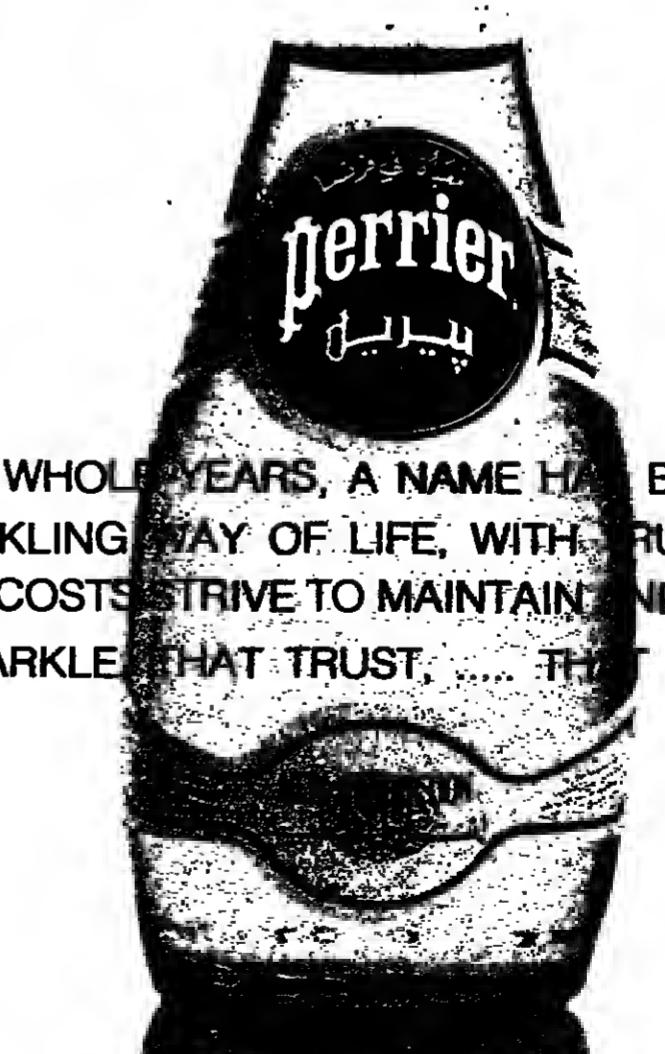
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A success worth the effort

ALL OF HIS great energy and tireless efforts were needed to help close Arab ranks and bring leaders together for the common cause. Yet, he found a short period of time in which to eat and chat with journalists. It was barely enough to discuss everything that was on his mind or taking place at the Baghdad summit during the past two days. But for His Majesty King Hussein, even that brief period was enough to judge that the conference was going well to the point of success, and to explain why. For him, the fact that the Arab leaders managed to meet at this point in time and despite all the odds was in itself an achievement. That their meeting did not break up or fail soon after it started was an achievement. To the King, the proposal that was on the table to regularise Arab meetings and to institutionalise summits was a manifestation of a bigger success that he could see, and to explain why all Arabs should see it this way. And the fact that Arab support for Jordan, which he had sought in earnest, and justifiably so, was forthcoming made his analysis all the more solid, realistic and practical.

The King did not have the time to go on listing all the proposals and the draft agreements being studied and contemplated that would have added to the success of the summit. But those were not to escape anyone's attention easily.

The realism and seriousness that characterised the conference's deliberations, and later resolutions, on crucial issues like Jewish immigration into Palestine, Arab-European and Arab-African dialogue, and relations with the superpowers, among many other issues, have all to be seen as a success for joint Arab action. The choice of Baghdad as venue for the summit, at a time when Iraq has been the target of an unjustified campaign aimed at nipping in the bud the Arab World's technological development and scientific progress was a success. And to go on from there to agree on a joint plan of action to support the legitimate struggle of the Palestinian people, as symbolised by the intifada, and to back our brethren's inalienable right to establish their own independent state — that too has to be seen as an important step for the Arab leaders to take at Baghdad.

These were not all the issues that were discussed and agreed on in the Iraqi capital. But facts speak for themselves. Something solid was done there and it can surely be described as success.

True, Syria and Lebanon did not participate, and that was a minus. True also, there were disagreements here or there that permeated the conference. But in all it was a successful summit. His Majesty was right on the mark there. The success was his and Jordan's as much as anybody else's.

JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

Arab masses will not forgive Arab countries if they fail in their duty of coming to the help of Jordan which is protecting the Arab depth in the face of Israel's threats, said Al Ra'i Arabic daily Wednesday. In pan-Arab work there is no room for gain or loss, but rather an all-out effort in the face of the common challenge posed to the future of the Arab Nation and its existence, the paper noted. We are facing a common enemy, plotting to launch aggression on Iraq, Jordan and other countries, and one which has been exercising all forms of terrorism and inhuman practices against the Palestinian people, the paper stressed. It said there can be no excuse for any one to shirk responsibility now that the King has placed the facts about the situation before the Arab heads of state collectively, and there can be no pretext for lack of coordination of Arab efforts and joint Arab action in the face of continued Jewish influx in Palestine and the subsequent Israeli threat to the Arabs. The paper said that the Arab Nation has no alternative but to accept the Zionist challenge and deal with this evil and hostile force, and thwart Israel's conspiracies against the future Arab generations.

A columnist in Al Ra'i Arabic daily notes Wednesday that the Arab countries displayed moderation and wisdom throughout all their previous summits although each of their moves was confronted by an opposite and totally different stand by Israel. Tareq Masa'weh says that everytime the Arabs and the PLO opted for moderation and peace; the Israelis, backed by their American allies, resorted to aggression and more atrocities against the Palestinian people. The Americans want the Arabs this time also to show moderation and a tendency towards peace so that Israel can maintain its present policy against them and their Palestinian brothers, says Masa'weh. He notes that Washington does not want a tense situation to emerge in the Middle East because it is afraid that it could lead to a halt to Soviet Jewish immigration, and could divert America's attention from its present involvement of creating trouble for Moscow in Armenia and the Baltic states. The writer also notes that a tense situation in our region could force the Americans to come to the aid of their allies, the Israelis, and could display the Arabs as free of all America's influences.

There is no doubt that the Baghdad summit which concluded Wednesday is different in form and content from all previous Arab summits, Sawt Al Shabab Arabic daily said. It noted that the Arab masses have been looking to Baghdad to take solid steps, translating solidarity among Arabs into action, simply because the present challenges and dangers are totally different than any time in the past. The paper noted that all the Arab heads of state who delivered speeches, pledged to do all they can to bolster solidarity among Arab countries, and to pave the way for a pan-Arab strategy that can deal with the dangerous situation. King Hussein has placed the facts about the situation before the Arab Nation and President Saddam Hussein urged joint action in the face of the common threats, the paper added.

The 21st century: Will the Arabs fit in?

By Dr. Abdul Rahim Malhas

AN UNUSUAL international interest in the twenty first century is being noticed. This is not totally surprising. There is a general feeling, the coming century is going to be different.

Unlike other centuries, the twenty first started unceasingly long before the end of this century. It was prematurely delivered, not a baby, but an astonishingly mature being. Such a debut, created feelings of unease, and with it a realisation that, for the foreseeable future, we will be facing times that will not only be different, but also difficult.

As it approaches, some of its characteristic features become more noticeable. The twenty first century will exhibit a unique quantitative characteristic. If only by virtue of inheritance, it will be the century of the plenty. There will be plenty of richness, plenty of knowledge, plenty of people, plenty of achievements and plenty of choices. But there will also be plenty of poverty, plenty of ignorance, plenty of starvation, frustration and waste.

Contradictory human achievements, the good and the bad, will exist together, in unprecedented and enormous quantities.

As far as we can judge from this point in time, the twenty first century will pose serious challenges to many of our deep-rooted institutions and establishments. The meaning, purpose and role of such well established concepts as "culture", "motherhood", "defence", "business", "borders", "governing", "war" and "marriage", to mention only some, will be violently shaken, seriously questioned, and may be totally redefined.

For those of us who like to simplify matters by sticking labels, the twenty first century can be called the century of pollution and drugs. It can also be rightly labelled the age of space. Some may correctly name it the era of super computers and genetic sciences. Undoubtedly, all these are true marks of the dawning century. But of all those special features, none can be more unique to the twenty first century

than the pace at which events will move within it.

While events moved at ease during the first half of this century, they raced at high speed through its second half. If this trend continues, and chances are that it will, movement within the twenty first century will probably be measured by the rate of its acceleration, not its speed.

At this envisaged rate of change, probably no experience will last long enough to be measured, let alone assimilated or enjoyed. Events will possibly erupt and vanish long before they mature enough to be fully comprehended by the human brain. It is possible that the rhythm of life will move at such a velocity that the biologic adaptation system will be persistently taxed to the edge of its fatigue. No period of rest will separate two consecutive happenings, and there will probably be no time for reminiscence, and no pause for reconsideration.

Everything will undergo some kind of change, except change itself. It is the century of continuous and rapid change that will involve every field of human activity and every aspect of human life.

The perplexity caused by dealing with unusual astronomical quantities, the uncertainty created by the breakup of trust in the rooted and the established, the anxiety created by continuous unpredictability, and the tension invoked by relentless and rapid changes in most aspects of human life, will ultimately draw some waves in our sea of tranquility. In addition, the biologic fatigue caused by endless challenge to the human adaptation system by chemicals, radiation and acceleration, the worry and alarm aroused by frequent man-made destruction to his environment, the heavy burden forced on man by the persistent need for renewal and updating, and above all, the lack of breathing intermission for re-consideration and correction, are apt to tip man's balance and push him into the mazes of loneliness, nervousness, and isolation.

To live through the twenty first century, we will have to learn the new rules of life. We will have to accept change, not to resist it. To every new challenge we have to respond with the accuracy and speed of reflexes. In times when computers will be masters, man cannot but have a computer logic and an appropriately programmed behaviour. An ever-increasing speed for reaching information processing them, understanding them, and reacting to them will be necessary for survival and development. It is not completely illusory to imagine the gradual transformation of man to a "biologic super computer" as he proceeds to build an artificial man-like intelligence, both to serve his need to adapt to the new pace of life.

How to live with and within an ever changing situation, how to comprehend a fact fast enough before it becomes irrelevant, how to build decisions on dynamically changing factors, and how to deal with one thing as being both new and old at the same time are only starters to real future concerns. How to adjust mentally and psychologically to a non-biologic rate of change, how to adapt physically to an antagonistic and destructive environment, how to find time for re-evaluation and courage for correction, and how to get rid of one's loneliness and nervousness, will be man's major challenges in the next century.



The writer is a general surgeon who graduated from the American University of Beirut in 1959. He is a frequent contributor to Arabic dailies on political and social issues.

vousness, will be man's major challenges in the next century.

To give the twenty first century all this special attention is not without purpose, for within its span we, the Arabs, will have to choose, probably once and for all, between living the past or accepting the future.



Romanians look to new government for food and freedom

By Hugh Pain
Reuter

BUCHAREST — In Romania, the pride has gone by.

The first multi-party elections in five decades have left behind a litter of torn posters, a sour taste in the losers' mouths and a government elected by a majority so huge that not even its opponents dare say all its votes were fraudulent.

The National Salvation Front has a mandate for two years, during which the two-chamber parliament must draw up a new constitution and then face the voters again.

Now it's time to deliver. So what must President Ion Iliescu and his government — probably to be led by the personable but inexperienced interim Prime Minister Peter Roman — offer to ensure re-election?

"Food and freedom," replied one Bucharest resident with stark simplicity.

The five months since the revolution against Stalinist dictator Nicolae Ceausescu have restored important freedoms.

Romanians may now talk to foreigners, travel abroad provided they can obtain an invitation or enough currency, and stage demonstrations — a right which Bucharest's highly-publicised "golans" (vagabonds) have exercised day and night in the capital's main thoroughfares for over a month.

But Iliescu and many government leaders are former Communists, and suspicions remain. Large numbers of Ceausescu's nomenklatura (elite) are still in place. So are many members of his secret police, formally abolished.

"I want Iliescu to make me feel like a free person — I want to breathe freedom in the atmosphere," said one Romanian.

"Things have improved, but I don't feel safe yet. There is still the fear."

For Romania, freedom and food may be intimately connected.

The U.S. most-favoured-nation status, a vital trade benefit, is granted only to countries with a good human rights record. Genuine democracy is equally the key to foreign loans and European Community cooperation.

Roman's interim government increased hard currency imports by 75 per cent in the first four months of its rule, most of it in food and consumer goods, and budgeted \$900 million for such

purchases in the first half of 1990.

Shoppers report a slight shortening of queues, a little more quantity and choice. But the shops are still among the emptiest in Europe. There is still a long way to go.

Ceausescu, by starving his people, wiped out Romania's overseas debt. Foreign trading partners owe Romania some \$2.5 million, Economy Minister Constantin Caloianu reckons.

But it will need to recover all that money in a single year to plug a looming trade gap and get the economy going, or resort to new foreign borrowings.

Disregarding dwindling trade with comecon countries, roughly in balance last year, government projections indicate that exports to convertible currency partners this year may be down to around \$2.5 billion, while imports from them could soar to \$5 or \$6 billion.

The question apparently surprised him. He said: "The role of the military is the same as in any other country. When it disappears in the United States, France and so on, it will disappear here, too." He argues that the military must have up-to-date

What role for the military in a changing world?

By Flora Lewis

BUENOS AIRES — One way or another, the role and structure of the military are up for argument in countries around the world as the prospect of war recedes. Argentina is no exception, although its military issues are essentially of the Third World variety.

Still, political change and the impulse to democracy have affected ideas of security here just as they have in the north. A decade ago, the possibility of war with neighbours seemed real. There was the Beagle Channel dispute with Chile, a serious arms race with Brazil that included an attempt for atomic weapons, and other local disputes, not to speak of the disastrous Falklands/Malvinas adventure.

Now nobody imagines a regional war, and a global strategic rationale has faded away with the Cold War. President Carlos Saul Menem speaks of a "process of integration with neighbours." But he wants to "modernise" Argentina's arsenal, so I asked him what the function of the armed forces is now.

He said: "The role of the military is the same as in any other country. When it disappears in the United States, France and so on, it will disappear here, too." He argues that the military must have up-to-date

weapons for the safety of the men in uniform. "The armed forces are an aspect of sovereignty."

That was not quite the point. Even critical Argentines agree with him that the military here is now subordinated to civilian government. Nobody fears another coup in current circumstances, although the opposition says the key reason is direct participation in government of the financial powers that stimulated coups in the past to protect their interests.

In any case, losing a war cost the military the justification that it alone could protect the country's interest. Losing power after a brutal military dictatorship had terrorised the country but achieved nothing else cost it the prestige and respect it cherished. Now it isn't sure of its purpose.

There are a number of traditional functions. Protecting a country against threats short of war remains a valid military role, although it suggests a very different shape of force when neighbours are reliably friendly.

Maintaining internal order has been a customary use of the military in undemocratic countries, but it makes the military the enemy of democracy, and usually assures that it will grow corrupt. Argentines insist that they have had more than enough of that, although Mr. Menem is making the legal basis for domestic intervention by the armed forces

unclear.

In many Third World countries, especially in Latin America, the military has long served as a gateway for social mobility otherwise slammed shut by a dominating oligarchy. Every society needs some kind of ladder for the able, and providing it outside of the profession of arms is obviously an essential factor of development.

Argentina relied less on the military for this service in the past than did others, but still it mattered. Argentina relied more on military to sell off rather than destroy weapons, and keep arms suppliers in business despite shrinking domestic markets. Constraints on this loophole must be included in East-West arms agreements.

And finally, a purpose of military forces almost everywhere, regardless of security needs, is to maintain the existence of the military. It is a corporate body that develops its own support systems and like others, only more so, finds it hard to reflect on the whys of its inherent desire to survive.

But if the military-industrial complex achieves weight beyond

the East-West context risks aggravating military clout in the Third World. There will be a temptation to sell off rather than destroy weapons, and keep arms suppliers in business despite shrinking domestic markets. Constraints on this loophole must be included in East-West arms agreements.

More important, though, is to study the rationale of arms in the changing world. I am not against defence. Security is a basic need. But its means need review. Countries like Argentina already show the tremendous impact of shifting attitudes. The role of the military cannot be left out of plans for advancing democracy if a sturdy basis for peace with freedom is to be achieved — The New York Times.



Andy Capp



Peanuts



Jordan Times

WEEKENDER

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National Gallery realises all goals at the end of 1st decade

"When time passes and we are no more, nothing remains to tell of our culture but architecture and the arts" — Anonymous.

By Nelly Lama
Special to the Jordan Times

IN 1979, The Royal Society of Fine Arts, cultural, non-governmental and non-profit organisation, was established in Amman. Her Royal Highness Princess Wijdan Ali was elected president, Dr. M. Samra, vice-president and a Board of Trustees was established. In February 1979, they founded a National Gallery of Fine Arts to encourage Jordanian artists as well as artists from other Arab and Islamic countries to exhibit. It started as an idea, a suggestion of Princess Wijdan rather than a previously acquired collection that needed a home.

Funded by donations and grants by individuals and institutions in Jordan, the Arab World and abroad, 70 works of art were acquired. The National Gallery of Fine Arts was officially inaugurated by His Majesty King Hussein on Feb. 2, 1980.

Modest was the beginning but great were the ambitions and aims:

The Royal Society of Fine Arts wanted to offer patronage to contemporary artists in Jordan, the Arab World and Third World countries. Now, ten years later, they have a long list of exhibitions and over a thousand works of art in their permanent collection to vouch for a great achieve-

ment in the direction. This includes paintings in different media, graphics, ceramics and sculptures.

The Royal Society of Fine Arts hoped to exchange exhibitions with other museums and cultural organisations. We can now trace a very rich interaction where 57 exhibitions dealt with foreign sources.

The Victoria and Albert Museum, London, offered in 1987, works from Orientalist collections in Britain including the Searight Collection, to set up the exhibition "On the Banks of the Jordan-British Nineteenth Century Painters." Some Jordanian collectors participated in the exhibition as well. The works displayed were painted by Turner, Dugmore, Ellis, Lear,

Hunt and of course David Roberts. They showed the fever of Orientalism that took over Europe, England in particular, in the first days of industrialisation when steamships and railway networks allowed a great number of travellers to come over to the Middle East and paint. It fitted with the great revival of interest in Orientalist art that was noted among Jordanians and other Arabs in the 1980s.

Another exhibition displayed works by "Fourteen British sculptors" in the British Council collection, London. Works by Henry Moore, Lynn Chadwick and Kenneth

Armitage etc. Armitage personally accompanied the works.

The George Pompidou Centre in Paris contributed the exhibition "Art Contemporain en France 1960-1980" held in March 1981. It included abstract and figurative artists who faced pictorial problems of representation of object and space, of light and colour of time and movement. Each gave a different solution ending of course with a poetic ensemble of works by Esteve, Soulages, Viera da Silva, Zao Wou Ki and others. Photographs, and decorative arts such as contemporary designs of "Porcelaines de Sevres" and tapestries from the "Manufactures Nationales de Tapis et Tapissier" were also displayed.

Other exhibitions were contributions of Turkish museums, the Museum of Modern Art in Cairo, Iraq, Tunis and Senegal. Contemporary Orientalist pastel painter Nicholas Egon also exhibited his Jordanian landscapes.

Ninety works by twenty Arab artists were displayed at the 12th exhibition of the Friends of Fine Arts in the Arabian Gulf.

The Geneva Museum of History and Art contributed a precious collection of "Islamic Calligraphy - Sacred and Secular Writings" with sponsorship by Treasures of Islam, Geneva and the World of Islam Festival Trust, London. This exhibition covered calligraphy on papyrus, fabrics, vellum, paper, pottery mosaic panels, metal filigree, marble reliefs and a brass seal. They covered the whole territory of the Islamic World showing a number of Koran illuminations and miniatures.

Graphic Works of German Impressionist painters were displayed in 1989.



HRH Princess Wijdan Ali

organised seminars, conferences and symposiums to the public. These included "the 3rd International Seminar on Problems of Art Education in Islamic Countries" organised with the Islamic Arts Foundation, London. Seminars and workshops on "Museums and Conservation" offered by the Metropolitan Museum and the Freer Gallery, Washington DC.

One-man shows of Arab artists included paintings by Faik Hassan, Rafa Nasir, Juliania Seraphim, Paul Guiragossian, Kamal Boullata, Laila Shawa and Hachbini Azza (mezzotint graphics). A large number of Jordanian artists joined group exhibitions in the gallery and at the annual Jerash Festival. Some artists managed a one man show: Princess Wijdan offered a selection of her oil paintings, Samer Tabbaa' sculptures, and Mahmoud Taha ceramics. Individual painting exhibitions were held by Suheil Bichar, Ahmad Nawash, Munira Nuseibeh, Ali Jabri, Aziz Ammoura, Mahmoud Sadiq, Suha Shuman, Samia Zaru and Nabil Shehadeh.

From its own permanent collection, the Royal Society of Fine Arts has sent major exhibitions abroad to France as the contemporary section of "La Voie Royale", to Turkey (Ankara State Museum), to Poland (Warsaw, Krakow and Poznan) and to the Cairo Biennale, 1986 etc.

The greatest among these exhibitions was "Contemporary Art from the Islamic World." A vast exhibition which was held at the Barbican.

Concourse Gallery, London, in cooperation with the Islamic Arts Foundation, it included a selection of 231 works from 24 different Arab and Islamic countries.

The Royal Society has also

organised seminars, conferences and symposiums to the public. These included "the 3rd International Seminar on Problems of Art Education in Islamic Countries" organised with the Islamic Arts Foundation, London. Seminars and workshops on "Museums and Conservation" offered by the Metropolitan Museum and the Freer Gallery, Washington DC.

Lectures covered the "Life of Sultan Suleiman" through illustrated manuscripts, the "Italian Renaissance", etc. Arab and Jordanian artists, professors, curators and critics delivered lectures on such topics as "Petra as an Open Museum" (by Dr. Fawzi Zayad), the "Artist and Technology" (by Hafiz Kasim), "Museum Environments" (by Ali Jabri), "Highlights on Criticism" (by Mazen Asfour), "Graphic Art Today" (by Hachbini Azza), all presented at the National Gallery.

Another aim of the Royal Society was the publication and translation of books and research papers in different branches of Islamic and Arab Culture. A book by Her Royal Highness Princess Wijdan dealing with the Umayyads, Abbasids and Andalusians was the first book published in a series on "Orientation to the Arts".

Let us wish the best of luck to the society and join bands in our efforts to back them financially, academically and spiritually to award our country and its people pride and joy in their National Gallery of Fine Arts.



Saleh Bisharat of the National Gallery briefs students from the American School in Amman.

Skeletons, masks main themes of Ensor retrospective in Paris

By Marilyn August
The Associated Press

PARIS — James Ensor, a Belgian expressionist with an affinity for skeletons and a style that helped pave the way for surrealism, is enjoying new popularity in a major retrospective of his paintings.

Showing at the Petit Palais through July 22 are more than 200 works tracing the evolution of a multi-faceted career that spanned six decades and that had been largely ignored in France, where only two Ensor paintings are displayed in major museums.

According to Lydia M.A. Schoonaert, head curator at the Royal Beau Art Museum in Antwerp, Belgium, the exhibition may also be one of the last tributes of its kind because of the fragility of Ed-

sor's canvases.

Like many contemporaries in France who came of age in the second half of the 19th century, Ensor adopted Impressionist techniques to depict his subjects in a haze of colour spread thickly across the canvas.

But if Monet and Renoir excelled with outdoor scenes, Ensor was an astute observer of interiors — stifling bourgeois drawing rooms and bedrooms with heavy, dark furniture and thick drapery.

He also was fascinated with the macabre workings of the human imagination and the influence of death. Many paintings reveal his obsession with scatological themes and torture.

Masks and skeletons are Ensor's most widely used symbols. When combined

with his penchant for bright, bold colours, the effect is cartoon-like.

In the 1891 work *Squelettes*

dangling above them while a host of distorted, witch-like figures look on.

In les Fumeurs Drôlatiques

If the Monet and Renoir excelled with outdoor scenes, Ensor was an astute observer of interiors — stifling bourgeois drawing rooms and bedrooms with heavy, dark furniture and thick drapery.

Disputant au Pendu, (Skeletons Arguing Over a Hanged Man), two skeletons in fancy garb toting parasols duel over a hanged corpse,

(the Hilarious Smokers), Ensor portrays his friend Auguste Boogaerts smoking a cigarette, smiling at the spectator outside the painting

while a butler serves up a cigar-smoking skull on a plate.

Squelette Peintre (Skeleton Painter), is a satirical rendering of a common 19th century theme — the artist in his studio. The artist here is working in a studio cluttered with half-finished compositions and wide-eyed skulls.

The artist himself has only a skull for a head and paints with a worn-out brush on an easel topped by another skull. At his feet lies yet another, gripping a feather duster between its teeth.

Also on show are numerous drawings and preparatory sketches for the Entry of Christ into Brussels, (1888), Ensor's most famous masterpiece, not on show because it is considered too fragile to

Diary

A WELL-KNOWN journalist in Al Rai Arabic daily is approaching several intellectuals, political activists and fellow journalists with a call for boycott of American goods. He is asking everyone who feels strongly about this issue to sign a statement. Several enthusiasts were quick to pledge their support for the boycott and promised that their signatories will adorn the statement. However, one of those enthusiasts had second thoughts about the whole issue when he started to count the things he will have to do when he starts implementing the boycott. The heavy smoker of Marlboro cigarettes started contemplating the taste of Jordanian produced cigarettes and his strong anti-U.S. feelings started to wither. "I don't know what to do, I cannot have my American coffee without cigarettes and I am addicted to the stuff," he said. I guess he hasn't yet considered what he will do about the "American" coffee.

* * * *

DURING last week's press conference by visiting Pakistani President Benazir Bhutto, two key questions came from a very Asian-looking journalist who is living in Jordan for the past 12 years. As soon as he asked the first question, Prime Minister Mudar Badran turned to Information Minister Ibrahim Izzeddin and wanted to know: "Is he one of them?" (meaning whether the questioner was one of the journalists accompanying Mrs. Bhutto, with the possible implication that the question could have been "planted.") apparently, the information minister reassured the prime minister it could not have been the case, simply because the questioner was from the other side of Kashmir. The clinch was: He works for the Jordan Times as well as represents one of the two largest news agencies in India. We will never find out whether he felt indignant over being mistaken as "one of them."

* * * *

THE ONLY irritant in the otherwise close coordination between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) at the Baghdad summit came when Jordan was disturbed by a proposal tabled by the PLO to renew the levying of "liberation tax" from all Palestinians living outside the occupied Arab territories. Obviously, Jordan was not exactly very happy when it seemed that one of the prime audience for the tax could be Jordanians of Palestinian origin or the Palestinian refugees living in the Kingdom at a time when economic hardships are very real in the country. However, the PLO moved swiftly to diffuse the row by affirming that the new tax will not be applicable to anyone in Jordan and the main target was those Palestinians living in the Gulf states. The question that remained apparently unanswered is: Will West Bankers holding Jordanian passports and working in the Gulf be asked to pay the tax?

* * * *

DURING his address to the emergency Arab summit meeting in Baghdad this week, Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat gave a strong speech which many felt exposed the real wounds of the Palestinians and highlighted the lack of proper Arab support for the intifada. The PLO leader kept talking about the uphill struggle facing the Palestinian cause, whether in the Arab World, in Europe, the United States or the Soviet Union. While many enjoyed the chance to bear the speeches of the Arab leaders on the air from Baghdad, Abu Ammar managed to keep back something that everyone became interested in knowing. "You should have seen what they did to me in Geneva I will tell you all about it in the closed session," Arafat said. Since that statement, several Jordanians have forgotten the whole speech by Arafat and are asking what exactly did "they" do to Abu Ammar? And who are "they"? This is one of the situations which journalists ponder upon and their recurring dream comes back to them. "I wish I was a fly on the wall of the closed session, so I could hear everything that is said," is the dream of almost every journalist. But then, that is what "scoops" are made of. In this case though, no-one knows exactly what the Arafat "scoop" was. The only way for us in Amman is to await our colleagues to get back here and pick on their brains to figure out what was done to Abu Ammar in Geneva. Perhaps, at least for some Jordanian journalists, it is more important than the summit resolutions.

* * * *

AFTER finding only four members of his bloc winning in the race for the 11 chairs in the executive committee of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency's (UNRWA) Teacher's Union, the leader of the group swiftly sought to project the image of a strong, united committee which will work towards improving the lot of the people it represents. There are no two blocs in the panel, he stressed, "we are all dedicated to the common goal of serving the UNRWA teachers." Obviously, there is more to it than meets the eye, what with the seepage of inter-Palestinian politics. In any case, the leader of the leftist bloc even refused to give his group's name or identify the three others who won along with him. It took the Jordan Times to call sources in the other group to find out what the bloc's actual name was and who were its elected members. Another manifestation of democracy, isn't it?

Thoughts for this week

Perfection is attained by slow degrees. It requires the hand of time.

— Voltaire, French Writer (1694-1778)

Opinions cannot survive if one has no chance to fight for them.

— Thomas Mann, German Writer (1875-1955)

All religions must be tolerated, for every man must get to heaven in his own way.

— Prussia's King Frederick the Great (1712-1786)

When a stupid man is doing something he is ashamed of, he always declares that it is his duty.

— George Bernard Shaw, Irish-born Playwright (1856-1950)

Woe unto them that are tired of everything, for everything will certainly be tired of them.

— G.K. Chesterton, English writer (1874-1936).

Nermene Murrad

East Germany's Kurt Masur

to head New York Philharmonic

By George-Friedrich Kuhn

WHEN asked at the turn of the year 1989/90 if he should not hold himself in readiness for the office of president in a "renewed" East Germany, Kurt Masur replied he was a "happy person". The profession of orchestral conductor was one of the "finest" one could wish for at the present time. And he wanted to go on making music.

He "didn't want to be disturbed" in his pursuit of "music as the humanist message". Nothing made him happier, he said, than to see people now coming with "shining eyes" to the Gewandhaus.

From the 1992/93 season onwards, Kurt Masur will become the music director of the New York Philharmonic, the 150-year-old orchestra and the richest in tradition on the American continent. The list of principal conductors, whose ranks Masur will now be joining, is impressive. It includes Gustav Mahler, Wilhelm Mengelberg, Arturo Toscanini, Sir John Barbirolli, Dimitri Mitropoulos, Leonard Bernstein, Pierre Boulez and - last not least - Zubin Mehta.

Other names such as Bruno Walter and Wilhelm Furtwangler feature among Masur's predecessors in office" in Leipzig.

Masur has been music director of the Leipzig Gewandhaus Orchestra since 1970. Through his efforts, it regained its international reputation. Initially, the orchestra did not welcome Masur with open arms.

"They, of course, would have preferred a Herbert von Karajan at their head, a star who would have guaranteed them universal prestige," says Masur in retrospect. "I was nothing more than a talented person for them." The feeling that "it couldn't have been better as far as mutual development is concerned" - as Masur, born in Brieg, Silesia, in 1927, comes - stems from the dispensation of fate in recent years only.

The most important stage along this path was the dedication of the New Gewandhaus in 1981. The fact that

the building was planned, financed and erected is the result of Masur's pertinacity. Originally intended to study engineering, he concerned himself down to the last detail with the building's progress; the auditorium, which seats 1,500 persons, is regarded as one of the most subtly acoustic in Europe.

On completing his studies in Leipzig, Masur's musical career began with posts of theatre conductor or assistant conductor in Halle, Erfurt, Leipzig and Dresden, and then his first senior post in Schwerin. In 1960, he was appointed to the Comische Oper, Berlin, where he worked alongside Walter Felsenstein: in 1967, Masur succeeded Heinz Bongartz, his former teacher, as director of the Dresden Philharmonic - a post he retained until 1972.

There was an intervening period when "no use" could be found for him in East Germany. He has always been known for his self-possessed pertinacity. He was invited as guest conductor to concerts in Salzburg, Venice, the Hague, Stockholm - and, in particular, to America.

Columbia Artists put him under contract. For five years he was music director in Dallas, too. He gave numerous concerts with the orchestras from New York and San Francisco. He was the first conductor from East Germany to give a concert with the Berlin Philharmonic.

Like scarcely another, Masur embodies the ideal of the German "Kapellmeister" (conductor) - a tradition which seemed to have ended with Richard Strauss. Sound craftsmanship and scepticism towards medium-oriented virtuosity are their credo.

The role which fell to Masur as the result of his commitment to the peaceful revolution of Nov. 9 1989, was not one he had sought. He had always taken a special pride in his somewhat old-fashioned-sounding title of "Gewandhaus-Kapellmeister zu Leipzig".

Nevertheless, he by no means regards himself as a mere custodian of the Classical



Kurt Masur, who already boasts of experience of international guest performances, has undoubtedly achieved the pinnacle of his career so far

and Romantic tradition. He has always had an open ear for contemporary music in East Germany, particularly that of his friend, Siegfried Matthus. Masur and Matthus have known each other ever since their days together at the Comische Oper in Berlin.

Masur also revived the tradition, practised ever since Arthur Nikisch's time, of arranging concert series in a cyclical pattern. Beethoven / Shostakovich, Mendelssohn / Schumann, Bruckner, Tchaikovsky, Dvorak and Strauss.

In New York, Masur will have the opportunity of showing how far this concept will bear fruit nowadays.

The fact cannot be entirely overlooked, however, that, with Masur, a charismatic and publicity-laden personality has been chosen rather than a musician who has made a name for himself by his pro-

ductive interpretations.

After all, the contract with Claudio Abbado had almost been signed and sealed. When this fell through because of Abbado's appointment as principal conductor of the Berlin Philharmonic, the New Yorkers changed their original plan of appointing Masur as an equal member of a troika with Leonard Bernstein and Colin Davies; now Masur is to assume sole responsibility for the orchestra with an 18-week presence. In addition, Bernstein and Davis will associate themselves more closely with the New York Philharmonic.

This notwithstanding, Masur will not have to break his promise to celebrate the 250th anniversary of the Leipzig Orchestra in his role as music director: he intends to remain faithful to Leipzig until the 1993/94 season - In Press.

Frankfurt seeks to attract art, artists

By Ariane Beygang

FRANKFURT-AM-MAIN is anxious to become a world city. Long-known beyond national frontiers as an international banking metropolis, the city fathers have been making intensive efforts in recent years to attract art and artists to the city. One museum after the other has been built, galleries recommended to establish themselves there.

Now there is "an art fair of international standing," said Mayor Volker Hauff at the opening ceremony of "ART-Frankfurt."

Unlike the firmly established art fairs in the cities of Cologne or Basle, this event was so heavily subsidized (DM 3.8 million this year) by public funds that its success was almost a foregone conclusion. On this occasion, 200 galleries from 17 different countries were represented.

They had an exhibition area of over 10,000 square metres at their disposal. The art fair has become a permanent institution even though 5,000 visitors fewer than 1989 came this year. It will continue to open its doors in the coming years.

The original idea was for mainly new galleries to present the works of young artists. This year, however, there was no suggestion of a new trend, not even a willingness on the part of the gallery owners to highlight a new style.

Instead, many internationally well-known exhibitors and their artists were to be seen: Brachot, from Brussels, for instance, Amelio (Naples), Buchmann (Basle) and Turske & Turske (Zürich). This, of course, guaranteed a high standard - but little in the way of a surprise. There were hardly any exhibitors from Eastern Europe. Only a gallery from Yugoslavia presented the East European countries.

Despite all the political

changes, there was one sole exhibitor from East Germany: the private gallery Eigen and Art from Leipzig, with an attractive display. The new, authentic art of Rainer Görl and Peter Dittmer, was intended to provoke dispute - with dirt and rusty nails, accompanied by acoustic cacophony. Their works - Frankfurter Altar and Rauschen im Frankfurter Altar - are highly reminiscent of Beuys: their neo-style was accepted by the public and discussed in a lively fashion - as a departure from Social Realism.

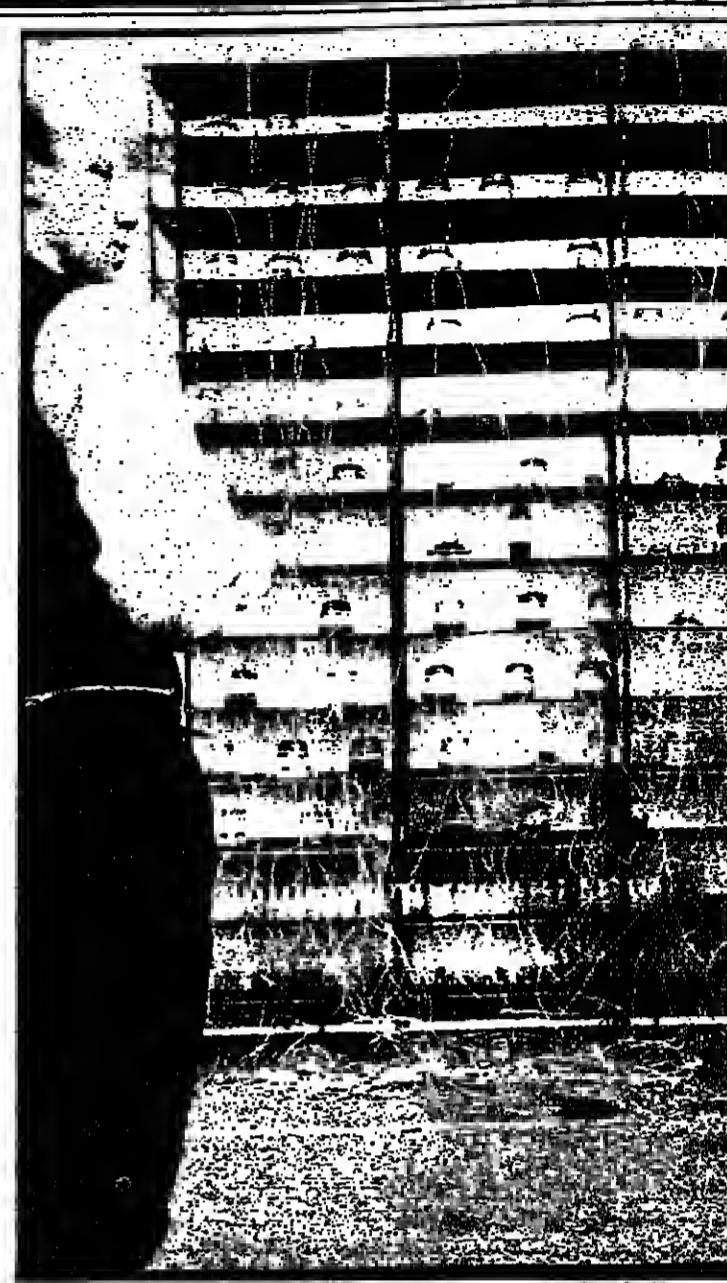
There were also exhibits by the doyens themselves, such as at the stands of T. Haderek, the Stuttgart gallery owner, and his Munich-based colleague Klüser. The latter displayed large-scale canvases by Andy Warhol at the fair — inter alia.

The Classical Modern School, particularly German Expressionism, was represented by Neumann from Düsseldorf; the Finnish gallery, Mikkola-Rislakki, showed pictures by Marika Mäkelä, which was already displayed in Basle. Tonelli, from Rome, even presented visitors a painting by Italian doyen Renato Guttuso at the fair.

Echoes of the 1950s and 1960s were often evident. The Hennemann Gallery, Bonn, for example, gave visitors the opportunity to compare a picture completed by K.O. Götz in 1953 with one of a more recent vintage by the same artist. Even so, the fair drew attention to current happenings. Frenchman Raynard showed slides of famous paintings, packed in a suitcase. This was his way of protesting the constant change of location of famous works through auctions — which have now become a normal occurrence — and the resultant commercialisation of art.

Works of art to help sick persons was the object of a benefit-project by the Association of German AIDS Foundations. Several days long, visitors were able to behold works of art selected by Jan Hoet, director of Ghent Museum and artistic head of documents 9.

The works were subsequently auctioned by Sotheby's. The organisers of



East German artist Rainer Görl, Dresden, standing in front of his work entitled Frankfurter Altar

the Frankfurt art fair couldn't have found a better way to draw attention to the fact that art is not just commerce, but that it is, first and foremost, part of social life — a social life which artists help shape, on the one hand, and in which they actively take part, on the other. Thus "ART-Frankfurt" was a success despite many a critical remark — IN-Press.

New Soviet film breaks

glasnost's last taboos

By Carey Goldberg

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — The film *This is No Way to Live* opens with criminals who rape and murder without mercy or regret. Then it makes the case that the Communist Party has been doing the same thing to the Soviet people for 72 years.

The new documentary by Stanislav Govorukhin, a sensation before it has even opened at Moscow's cinemas, breaks most of the last taboos left in the glasnost era.

Govorukhin takes all the tragedies of Communist rule, all the humiliation of daily Soviet life, and all his personal indignation at the fate of his country, and rolls them into an indictment so powerful that it would seem authorities had no choice but to ban the film.

But the authorities have changed. The Foreign Ministry staged a screening, Moscow City Council deputies have pledged to bring the movie into the capital's cinemas, and Govorukhin said that President Mikhail Gorbachev himself proclaimed it "wonderful" after a private viewing.

"For the life of me, I can't understand how Gorbachev could like it," he said, sounding distressed.

This Is No Way to Live begins with graphic scenes of rape and murder in a style

familiar to viewers of Leningrad TV's "600 Seconds," a daily programme that frequently shows close-ups of burned or bloodied corpses and other grisly crime scenes.

Then it moves into part 2: *Criminals in Power*.

Beginning with the 1918 murder of Tsar Nicholas II and other members of the royal Romanov family, it presents viewers with one Bolshevik crime against the people after another: The mass slaughter of the "bourgeoisie" under Lenin; the artificially created famines; the tens of millions of deaths and imprisonments under Stalin; the destruction of churches and liquidation of the priesthood; the distortion of people's consciousness with ideological propaganda; and the impoverishment of the vast, rich country through idiotic mismanagement.

The scenes shift next to the "distressing humiliation" of current everyday Soviet life, with its lines, shortages, poverty and moral bankruptcy, and the pitiful crooked people formed under such conditions and "70 years of the wrong genetic policy."

"The crimes of Hitler's regime cannot begin to measure up to all this in scale and cruelty, especially if you consider that it was done against one's own people," Govorukhin says in the film's narration.

Against footage of the

post-World War II Nuremberg trials of Nazi leaders, he raises the prospect of a similar national trial of Communists, noting that it is the organisers of a crime who should bear the brunt of the punishment.

Known as a journalist and director of highly commercial films, said he made *This Is No Way to Live* mainly as a "letter to the Supreme Soviet" legislature.

He wants wide distribution for the film, but he was most concerned that it be seen and understood by the country's leaders.

Soviet lawmakers already

have had several screenings,

and chances are most will get

around to seeing the film as

its fame grows. Two of Mos-

cow's biggest cinemas have

also committed themselves to

showing it whether the gov-

ernment tries to censor it or

not.

Judging by two preliminary

screenings and commentaries

beginning to appear in the

Soviet press, however, it is

mainly Govorukhin's unrelieved gloom, not his political

views, that upsets audiences.

One viewer at the Foreign

Ministry viewing remarked

that "we all already know we

can't live this way. What we

need to know is how we

should live."

Govorukhin, a tall, balding

man with a deep voice and

dark bags under his eyes,

offered no apologies for his

downbeat views at question-

and-answer sessions after

the screenings.

"Personally, I'm a pessimist," he said. "I have no basis

to think everything will get

better quickly. There's no one

in this whole country except

absolute idiots who doesn't

think tomorrow will be worse.

And when people have no

hope, and God has been

taken away from them, what

can you expect?"

Govorukhin, who is well-

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Sun	CY 403	1015 * - 1200 *	C/Y

LARNACA-AMMAN			
Frequency	Flight No.	Dep. Arr.	Class
Wed/Fri	CY 402	1000 * - 1140 *	C/Y
Sun	CY 402	0745 * - 0925 *	C/Y

Notes:

- Effective 05 Oct. one hour earlier

- Effective 30 Sep. one hour earlier

Class: C = Executive Class

Y = Economy Class

All times local</p

Plastic surgeon gives new lease on life

By Katia Sabet

CAIRO — Despite the giant steps forward taken by modern medicine, the so-called miracles of plastic surgery remain a lottery as evidenced in recent court cases brought by several disgruntled victims in the United States. Choosing a well-recognised plastic surgeon remains the key to success, but in countries like Egypt where plastic surgery is practiced only by qualified surgeons, consumers have some added protection.

In Cairo, one of the leading men in the field is Dr. Mohammad Adly Al Bechri, 56, whose long medical career has made him one of the country's foremost experts in cosmetic and reconstructive surgery. "While general surgery is often a life-saving measure, the surgery I practice is usually something that has been voluntarily decided by the patient and is designed either to rebuild or improve things," he explained recently in his office. A consultant to several government and private hospitals in Cairo, he earned diplomas in Egypt, the United States and England. Plastic surgery often is more than just luxury performed to satisfy a client's whim, he said. It stems from a deep psychological need. "I often see patients who are not satisfied by their appearance. Very often, these are perfectly normal people, pleasant-looking even, but who are deeply dissatisfied by one or several of their features: large mouth, prominent nose,

breasts that are either too heavy or too small. Mostly these people have come to feel that for some reason their external appearance no longer coincides with their personality and they hate the image they see in the mirror."

Dr. Bechri also points to cases of clients who seek to change their appearance for professional reasons: "These are people who are involved in public life and whose appearance is crucial, almost an instrument of work. Not all our clients, therefore, are mature women who want to erase the traces of time. Quite often these are young women and men who are turning to cosmetic surgery in increasing numbers because they realize that a young, dynamic look is an asset."

Patients are dependent on the surgeon's sense of proportion and symmetry and on his capacity to envision results before the work is done. Noted Dr. Bechri: "In plastic surgery, we are dealing with people who are perfectly healthy and we must therefore guarantee a high level of success. This is not always easy. A human being is like a closed box, and despite extensive preliminary examinations, one never knows what one is going to find once the surgeon's knife is at work and opens the box." According to Dr. Bechri, the surgeon must be in a position to guarantee his patient at least an 80 per cent chance of success, if only to justify the cost of the operation.

Consumers should beware that high fees don't necessarily



Dr. Mohammad Adly Al Bechri

mean expertise. Despite his reputation, Bechri charges relatively low fees — a face-lift typically costs between \$1,000 and \$2,000, as does an operation to remove excess fat from the stomach — while other Egyptian surgeons charge as much as \$5,000 for similar operations.

Dr. Bechri likes to stress that the relationship between the surgeon and his patient must be based on trust, which sometimes means that he is forced to turn a patient away.

"In some cases, the very nature of the skin prohibits inter-

vention, and in others, the muscles would not be able to withstand any extra tension," he said, also warning that post-operative care is crucial to avoid complications and to ensure success. For example, incisions can become infected if they are not properly cared for and can leave unsightly scars that ruin the surgeon's work.

Perhaps more significant than his work as a plastic surgeon is Dr. Bechri's experience in reconstructive surgery for patients with birth defects and those involved in

accidents and explosions, or burn victims. "The bulk of our work consists in treating victims of accidents and also people suffering from birth defects such as a cleft palate or a hand with six or seven fingers. And we erase scars from general surgical operations," said Dr. Bechri, who is a member of several top international professional bodies.

Scientific research has also led to considerable improvement in the technique known as liposuction, which consists in draining excess fat from various parts of the body. Although widely used in recent years, the method often left unattractive folds of excess skin. According to Dr. Bechri, such after-effects are now minimised by draining the fat from several points in a "criss-cross" pattern. "With this method, and a strict control of the amount of fat removed, we can avoid most problems," he said.

Quite apart from appearance, excess body fat can be a threat to a patient's general health, he stressed. One of the most common operations performed on both men and women in Egypt involves removing excess fat from the stomach area. "Sometimes it is no longer a question of esthetics but a vital necessity. When I remove kilos and kilos of fat, it's beneficial to the heart and other organs. This is a major operation... and results are often spectacular, both in physical and in psychological terms," he noted.

Deeply interested in research, Dr. Bechri noted that both cosmetic and reconstructive surgery are dependent on science and new technologies. Progress in the field has been spectacular, he added. "Science has moved ahead so fast that in a matter of years, if not months, we may be able to have an unlimited supply of a patient's skin." Referring to ongoing research into methods of growing pieces of skin in a nutritious solution from a small piece taken from the patient, he explained that this type of skin graft would be more successful because the patient's body would not reject its own skin. This holds potentially vast promise, especially for victims of severe burns. Equally promising is research into similar techniques to grow bone matter and cartilage.

"One of the most important advances of recent years concerns methods of expanding the skin," Dr. Bechri added:



Once on the operating table, nobody knows for sure what the results will be.

hair to the cheekbones, chin or nose."

While reconstructive surgery and cosmetic surgery boast new types of treatment almost every month, Dr. Bechri remains a staunch advocate of well-proven techniques involving a minimum of risk to the patient. While a traditional surgeon's work is to save lives, much of his consists in making life worth living. — World News Link

Parrot may offer hope for autistic

By Debra Hale
The Associated Press

EVANSTON, Illinois — Alex is 13 going on 2½ and talks numbers, colours and even turkey with his trainer, a university researcher who hopes her work with the African grey parrot some day may help autistic children.

Alex's lexicon features 80 of his favourite things and some of his not-so-favourite. Mimicking her trainer's Boston accent, Alex's vocabulary is a cross between wise-guy chattering and grumbling. One moment Alex is as liable to be as humble as the next parrot, saying simply, "wanna cracker." The next moment, he might be brasier, declaring, "you're a turkey," when some human tries his patience.

These birds have the personality of a 2½-year-old," said trainer Irene Pepperburg, a visiting Northwestern assistant professor of anthropology. "He obviously has a short attention span" — evidenced by the keys, rocks, grapes and nuts he's strewn over her laboratory floor.

She bought Alex a pet shop when he was a baby and soon began her research, training him through a modelling technique.

She said the technique used with Alex might some day be used with dysfunctional children, including the autistic, who fail to form relationships with others.

"The idea of understanding how another form of intelligence works will help us understand how all forms of intelligence work," she said.

Thomas Zentall, a University of Kentucky psychology professor, has researched animal cognition. Pepperberg's procedures "may be the critical way in which (autistic) children learn language," he said.

Researchers now don't know how children normally learn language skills and don't know how to teach those who have trouble communicating, he said.

In Ms. Pepperberg's modelling technique, Alex watches as she shows objects such as

toys, keys, paper or nails to a student and pronounces the word. The student repeats the word and is rewarded with the object.

Ms. Pepperberg then takes Alex through the procedure, rewarding him each time he succeeds.

She asks how many keys she's holding.

"Two," Alex correctly replies.

She holds two objects — one square, the other round. "What's different?"

"Shape," he responds.

But sometimes a testy Alex emerges. Bored with the same old games, he skips the right answer as he spills off a list of colours, or retorts, "you tell me what colour!"

Alex's speech is not language and "I'm not trying to claim it," Ms. Pepperberg said.

"He has the ability to reproduce the sounds of speech. He understands the concepts," she said, adding that while he understands the concept behind a world like "cracker," he may not understand the meaning of every word he says.

But Alex is no bird-brain.

When hungry, he might mumble "wanna cracker." Handled such alternate delicacies as corn, a grape or a nut, Alex knows the difference.

And this time, with the demanding tone of an old man who gets everything from his slippers to his supper catered, Alex declares, "I want cracker."

Other simple sentences include:

"I want Showah" — sprayed with water.

"I want to go back" — a yearning to return to his cage, where Alex prances along the edges as if he were a high-wire acrobat, whistles a loud, if not pretty, tune, nervously scratches his feathers, and watches to make sure he has an attentive audience.

Zentall noted researchers' reluctance to describe Alex's skills as language. "We haven't really developed a good definition of language," he said. "Humans do it, and animals don't, and now animals are infringing on this."

First human gene transfer opens new cancer treatment

By Daniel Q. Haney
Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Experiments have shown for the first time that human blood cells carrying foreign genes will zero in on tumors, opening a new strategy for treating cancer, researchers said.

The preliminary study, conducted on seven patients, is the first approved attempt at human gene therapy — inserting potentially helpful genes inside the body in places where nature failed to put them.

The experiment was intended to show that the approach was possible. Physicians introduced a bacterial gene that had no effect on the patients' cancer.

Soon, however, they plan to equip patients' blood cells

with a gene that delivers a powerful natural cancer-killing substance known as tumor necrosis factor. The researchers hope that will cure the disease by blitzing the tumor with extremely high levels of toxic proteins.

"This is the first study in which foreign genes have been introduced into humans with survival of those cells," said Dr. Steven A. Rosenberg. "This is meant to pave the way to introducing genes that can improve the survival of cancer patients."

His pilot study showed that not only did the cells survive, they homed in on tumors and produced a foreign protein.

Rosenberg outlined his results at the annual meeting of the American Society of Clinical Oncology. A more detailed report is scheduled to

be published in the New England Journal of Medicine.

Dr. Robert Young of Philadelphia's Fox Chase Cancer Centre noted that while biologists have isolated genes that make potentially useful substances, transferring that knowledge from the petri dish to cancer patients has been difficult.

"The introduction of foreign genes and transferring them into human cells and putting them back into humans is an extremely important observation," Young said of Rosenberg's work. "The potential of doing this and asking therapeutic questions is now possible."

First, doctors removed so-called tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes from each patient.

Those are cancer-hunting white blood cells that had invaded the tumors of patients dying of melanoma, a form of skin cancer.

Then, doctors isolated a gene that gives bacteria the ability to resist the antibiotic neomycin. They put that gene in turn carried it into the patients' white blood cells.

Finally, they multiplied the blood cells in test tubes with Interleukin-2, a growth hormone, injecting 200 billion of those cells into each patient.

The latest work is an attempt to boost the power of those natural chemicals by delivering them directly to the tumor. Rosenberg described the results of experiments over the past year on his first five patients.

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Three months. Two of them responded well to the boosted levels of tumor-infiltrating cells, and the melanoma has disappeared in one completely for 10 months.

Rosenberg said the experiment worked just as his team had hoped.

"There were no surprises in this," he said. "I am looking forward to trials that hopefully will help cancer patients."

Because the cells carried a bacterial gene, doctors could track them through the patients' bodies. They found that the manipulated cells persisted in the blood for up to 189 days.

They performed biopsies on two patients and found the cells in the tumors, making the bacterial protein, 64 days after the injections.

All of the patients treated were expected to die within

three months. Two of them responded well to the boosted levels of tumor-infiltrating cells, and the melanoma has disappeared in one completely for 10 months.

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"There were no surprises in this," he said. "I am looking forward to trials that hopefully will help cancer patients."

He said he and colleagues had already succeeded in inserting the gene that makes tumor necrosis factor into human blood cells. Those cells make 100 times higher levels of the protein than are ordinarily present.

Rosenberg said he hoped to win approval within a few months from several regulating committees so he can try the next step on melanoma patients.

He said that in the last 40 years a variety of chemicals has been used to control insects that infest the nation's stored grains.

In the 1940s and 1950s, the industry commonly used DDT and hydrogen cyanide. Carbon tetrachloride, a known cause of cancer, was used until it was banned in 1985. Phosphine gas is now the most commonly used fumigant.

The researcher said he had no evidence of any increased cancer risk for people eating bread or other products made from flour produced in mills.

Flour mill workers at higher risk for cancer — U.S. study

WASHINGTON (AP) — U.S. flour mill employees who worked with grain pesticides for many years face a risk of cancer that can be nine times greater than the risk faced by other grain industry workers, according to a study reported Tuesday.

Examination of health records of more than 22,000 workers in the grain industry found flour mill workers were at sharply increased risk of developing leukemia, pancreatic cancer and non-Hodgkin's lymphoma.

Results were reported in the latest issue of *Journal of the National Cancer Institute*.

"We have a suspicion that it is a result of pesticide exposure, but that isn't proven yet," said Michael C.R. Alavanja, a researcher who supervised the National Cancer Institute Study.

Alavanja said flour mill workers were twice as likely to have applied pesticides than were workers in other portions of the grain processing industry. He said the excess numbers of cancer deaths "appears most striking among flour mill employees."

He said that in the last 40 years a variety of chemicals has been used to control insects that infest the nation's stored grains.

In the 1940s and 1950s, the industry commonly used DDT and hydrogen cyanide. Carbon tetrachloride, a known cause of cancer, was used until it was banned in 1985. Phosphine gas is now the most commonly used fumigant.

The researcher said he had no evidence of any increased cancer risk for people eating bread or other products made from flour produced in mills.

Scientists seek new medicines from marine creatures

By Lee Siegel
The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — Sponges, algae and other ocean creatures are yielding new substances that hold promise as medicines against cancer, psoriasis, parasites and infectious diseases such as AIDS, scientists say.

The search for drugs from the sea focuses on organisms that lack physical defences and therefore must produce chemicals to protect themselves against predators, said John Faulkner, a marine chemist at the Scripps Institution of Oceanography in La Jolla, California.

"They don't have shells. They can't run. They're just a blob on the reef, and they look like food but they're not eaten," Faulkner said. "When we see something like that we say, 'aha. This must be chemically protected.'"

Manoalides — a class of anti-inflammatory drugs derived from sponges that live near Palau in the North Pacific — now are being tested on humans with psoriasis, an unshakable thickening of the skin that causes painful cracks and blistering.

UCSB spokesman David Salisbury said.

UCLA workshop participants reported they have identified marine-derived drugs using funds from the Sea Grant Programme. Which Attaway said has spent \$700,000 to \$800,000 per year on such research since 1977.

Chemist Phil Crews, of the University of California, Santa Cruz, extracted two compounds from sponges near Fiji and Vanuatu in the South Pacific.

In test-tube experiments, the substances appeared effective in combating tape worms and other parasites, including some that plague cattle and sheep. The chemicals also show some ability to fight viral diseases, and one of them can inhibit the activity of an enzyme that lets the AIDS virus reproduce itself.

William Fenical, of Scripps, said a number of marine bacteria show promise as antibiotics.

Jay Burgess, of UCSB, is studying how calcium moves and is deposited inside red algae. Attaway said that might help scientists understand and treat diseases such as arthritis and lupus.

Richard Moore, of the University of Hawaii, outlined efforts to use blue-green algae to produce tumor-fighting substances. Preliminary tests show a number of very active compounds, Attaway said.

Faulkner said the government is investigating one substance derived from blue-green algae as a possible anti-AIDS medicine. Other substances purified from sea plants or animals are being developed as possible drugs to fight fungal infections, Faulkner said.

"About 50 per cent of the drugs in use at the moment are from natural sources," mostly terrestrial, he said. "And a large number of the ones that are synthetic started out as a compound that was

from a natural source but then was modified and improved."

Moscow insists on referendum

By Robert Evans
Reuters

MOSCOW — Deputy Prime Minister Leonid Abalkin said Wednesday the Soviet government would insist on a country-wide referendum in a bid to get popular support for its drive to create a market economy.

Abalkin also told a conference of Western business executives and specialists on trade with the Soviet Union that the government had decided on a slow and steady reform package to avoid stoking social tension.

"The government will insist on the holding of a referendum, or we will not be able to implement reform," said the deputy premier, an economist who heads a team preparing the break from over 60 years of rigid central economic planning.

"This government, like any government anywhere, can do nothing without a public vote of confidence," he told the conference, organised by the London-based Financial Times newspaper and the Moscow Institute of the Economy of the World Socialist System.

Abalkin's remarks appeared to reopen the question of a referendum on the new package.

Prime Minister Nikolai Ryzhkov's report on the planned reform programme last week in the Soviet parliament sparked panic buying and a wave of strike threats.

A central element of the reforms is a big rise in prices in the run-up to a full market economy.

A stage-by-stage three-fold increase in the price of bread, held artificially low for decades, begins July 1.

Abalkin himself first raised the reform idea last week but in his speech to parliament Ryzhkov appeared to back away from it, referring to "consultation with the public" but saying he would resign if he saw he did not have popular support.

In a televised speech Sunday, President Mikhail Gorbachev made no mention of a referendum — which many Soviet politicians on the right and on the left say the government would lose — although he pleaded for support for the reform package.

Abalkin told the business conference Wednesday that the reforms, approval of which the Supreme Soviet or parliament post-

pone for a week Tuesday, came at a time of crisis of popular confidence in all official institutions.

"In this climate, to introduce reforms without the approval of the population would be sheer adventurism," he said. If the Soviet people approved the package, it would strengthen the government's hand in dealing with strikes, he added.

"If a striker knows he is facing just the government, that is one thing. But if he is challenging public opinion as well, that is something to make him think again," Abalkin declared.

Moscow mayor and leading radical politician Gavril Popov told the conference that a referendum was bound to end in defeat for the government in the present situation despite the prospect of a turn-round in the crisis-ridden economy by 1995.

Ordinary Soviet citizens have expressed mounting fears — openly encouraged by conservatives and old-style Communists — over the unemployment which the reforms are bound to cause.

Popov, a firm backer of a market economy and a bitter critic of the long-ruling Communists, said it was the country's rulers who should pay the price of reform, and not the Soviet people.

He said the government had decided against a more radical package because it would have meant the end of all party control in industry. "And this is the (party) apparatus is not ready to accept," he declared.

Abalkin, who joined the government last summer despite his unpopularity with party conservatives, said the more radical of the two packages considered would have brought an overall growth of 40 per cent by 1995 to the stagnating economy.

But it would have brought in the first two years a 25 per cent decline in industrial production, mass unemployment, a sharp fall in investment and steep price rises, he said.

The plan that was presented to parliament by Ryzhkov, Abalkin said, would also bring some unemployment and price rises in the initial period but on a smaller scale. It should achieve overall growth of 10-15 per cent between now and 1995, he said.

E. Germany moves to privatisation, but keeps protection

By Richard Murphy
Reuters

BONN — East Germany plans to accelerate the privatisation of state-owned companies but at the same time protect its ailing industries in a unified German economy.

Economics Minister Gerhard Pohl said Tuesday parliament would soon reorganise the state agency responsible for turning state companies into private-enterprise minded concerns.

Only 170 of 8,000 state firms have been prepared for privatisation by being converted into state-owned private companies since the collapse of Communist rule in East Germany late last year.

"If we carry on like this, it will take five years before we have converted everything. We need to act more quickly," Pohl told a news conference.

But in a simultaneous move, which ran counter to the spirit of the free-market economy, he said imports of West German consumer goods would face a temporary import duty of 11 per cent to protect East German industry.

The tax takes effect on July 1 when East and West Germany are due to merge their economies under a treaty on currency and economic union signed this month.

Speaking after talks in Bonn with West German Economics Minister Helmut Haussmann, Pohl said the government wanted to attract investors to buy shares in East German

companies and help reduce its huge budget deficit.

The break-up of state monopolies is seen as an essential part of establishing a market economy after the introduction of West Germany's currency in East Germany.

Haussmann said he believed the break-up of unwieldy state enterprises and the growth of a host of new small and medium-sized companies would lead to rapid economic growth.

Competitiveness and productivity will increase very quickly," he said.

Pohl acknowledged restructuring East German industry would inevitably lead to some unemployment, but he declined to speculate how many people could lose their jobs.

Around one million East German workers would be retrained this year to help them adapt to the new work environment and the number of young people in apprenticeships would increase five-fold by September, Pohl said.

"We are working intensively on active retraining, not passively dealing with unemployment," Haussmann said.

The temporary import duties, in the form of an additional value-added tax, were announced in a statement issued in Pohl's name in East Berlin. They will be cut to six per cent at the end of the year and scrapped altogether in March 1991.

Pohl said they would only apply to certain consumer goods and not to investment goods imported from West Germany.

AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

Wednesday, May 30, 1990		
Central Bank official rates		
Buy	Sell	
Japanese yen (for 100)	442.7	445.4
Dutch guilder	354.5	356.6
Swedish crown	110.2	103.9
Italian lira (for 100)	54.4	54.7
Belgian franc (for 10)	194.2	195.4
U.S. dollar	668.0	672.0
Pound Sterling	1134.3	1141.1
Deutschmark	399.0	401.4
Swiss franc	473.5	476.3
French franc	118.5	119.2

World Bank passes major loan to China

WASHINGTON (AP) — A World Bank spokesman reported that representatives of 152 governments unanimously approved \$300 million for China Tuesday, the bank's biggest loan to China since tanks suppressed the pro-democracy movement there last June.

Approval came despite protests in the U.S. Congress and from Chinese student groups in this country.

The United States contributes more than any other country to the bank, which is the biggest source of aid to the Third World. Patrick Coady, the U.S. executive director, is one of the 22 members on the board that met Tuesday and approved the loan behind closed doors.

Until last year, China was one of the bank's two biggest borrowers, along with India. It borrowed \$1.35 billion in the 12 months that ended last June 30. Since then it has only had \$140 million.

The new loan will go largely for planting trees in 15 Chinese provinces. China can take 40 years to repay it, at less than one per cent yearly interest.

Within a week after tanks went into Tiananmen Square, bank President Barber Conable bold up loans to China worth \$780 million. Then President George Bush asked that loans be withheld. Later, he said they should be granted only four basic demands.

U.S. Treasury spokesman Robert Levine said after Tuesday's board decision that the forestry loan qualified under that definition because it provides jobs, fuel and housing material for low-income farmers. It is part

of a \$500 million project, for which China will provide the other \$200 million.

Conable has said repeatedly that the bank makes its loans only on economic grounds, with no attention to politics.

The bank spokesman, Peter Riddleberger, said another loan — \$150 million for roads and waterways in China — was indefinitely postponed at Tuesday's meeting. He said the postponement was caused by one of the 22 executive directors, whom he declined to identify except to say he was not the U.S. representative.

The prospect of the two loans brought a sharp protest from three influential congressmen, led by Rep. Henry B. Gonzalez, chairman of the House of Representatives Banking Committee.

In a letter last week to Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady, they said that granting the loans would endanger the prospect of new money for World Bank help to the poorest countries, and for Eastern Europe.

"We expect that the political atmosphere in the Congress will be poisoned to the point of making thorough analysis and consideration on the merits of these important initiatives extremely difficult," Gonzalez wrote.

He said that under U.S. law, Coady should vote against the loans and try to persuade other governments' directors to do the same.

The letter was also signed by Rep. David R. Obey, who chairs the Foreign Operations Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee and delegate Walter Fauntroy, head of Gonzalez' subcommittee on international development bodies.

OECD poised to restart stalled talks

PARIS (AP) — Trade and finance chiefs of two dozen Western nations met Wednesday to try to restart trade talks stalled by a stubborn dispute over government payments to farmers.

The two-day talks of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development were expected to focus on the Uruguay Round negotiations, a four-year effort to overhaul the world trading system.

Shortly before the meeting began, West German Economics Minister Helmut Haussmann said the United States must ease its demand that European officials scrap their costly subsidy programmes for farmers.

The administration of U.S. President George Bush wants the 12-nation European Community (EC) to end import barriers and export and domestic farm subsidies that distort trade. The community has said it is cutting back on farm payments but cannot eliminate them.

The dispute has raised concern that the international trade talks could end in failure during their final round of bargaining in Brussels in early December.

"It's very important that the United States and the European Community find a sort of mechanism that insures an overall reduction of support prices," Haussmann told a breakfast meeting of the Anglo-American Press Association in Paris.

"That means the United States will have to depart somewhat from its position," he said.

He said the EC "will certainly agree to a substantial reduction of support measures."

He added, though, it should have "certain margin" room for action to apply these reduction measures to individual support policies."

On the eve of the talks, U.S. trade representative Carla Hills said the officials "must give a political push" to the Uruguay

tariffs and quotas.

For their part, Third World countries want the GATT talks to tear down barriers to trade in textile products. The United States, under pressure from U.S. textile groups, is pushing a less-comprehensive attack on existing tariffs and quotas.

Also, poorer countries are unhappy with a U.S. proposal to expand GATT market-opening rules to cover trade in services, such as banking, investment and insurance. American companies do so well in the service fields that those countries fear their infant industries would be hurt.

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ment aid debts made by some countries should be extended to all such borrowing.

The ADB's latest debt calculations, issued in its annual report published at the meeting, showed total African debt to private creditors was \$21.9 billion at the end of last year, down from \$23.3 billion a year earlier.

The bulk of Africa's debt, which the ADB puts at around \$22.6 billion, is owed to official creditors.

The decline in private debt partly reflected loss of African country's creditworthiness, the ADB report said.

Although the total commercial debt is relatively small, low-income African countries are increasingly struggling to meet rising interest payments from weak export earnings.

Falae also proposed that existing debt should be converted to the currency in which each country earns most of its revenue.

"There should also be a provision for debt buy-back by the debtor countries at very deep discounts," he said, adding that the write-off of developing

African debtors have so far failed to benefit from U.S. Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady's plans to reduce commercial bank debt, which has focused on Latin America.

The outgoing chairman of the ADB's board of governors, proposed the exchange at full face value of all outstanding commercial loans for bonds payable over a period of at least 30 years.

The bonds should pay a fixed and very low interest rate, with an extended grace period, he said without giving further details.

Falae also proposed that existing debt should be converted to the currency in which each country earns most of its revenue.

The ratio of total scheduled debt service payments to exports of goods and services rose to 31.5 per cent in 1989 from 30.5 per cent in 1988, the ADB said.

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Sports

JORDAN TIMES, THURSDAY-FRIDAY, MAY 31-JUNE 1, 1990 7

Trail Blazers beat Suns

PORTLAND, Oregon (AP) — Clyde Drexler emerged from a playoff shooting slump to score 32 points and the Portland Trail Blazers beat the Phoenix Suns 120-114 Tuesday night for a 3-2 lead in the Western Conference final.

The Blazers, who increased their homecourt record to 9-0 in the playoffs, could advance to the National Basketball Association (NBA) championship series for the first time in 13 years if they win Thursday night in Phoenix.

Phoenix, which lost for the 20th straight time in Portland, trailed by as many as 12 points in the first half before rallying to take a 106-101 lead with 6:23 left.

A four-point play — a 3-pointer by Drexler and a free throw by Kevin Duckworth on the play — helped bring Portland back.

The Trail Blazers tied it 109-109 on a short jumper by Terry Porter with 4:59 to go. Phoenix had four chances to regain the lead before Jerome Kersey's two free throws put Portland ahead with 2:54 left.

Kersey had 21 points and 11 rebounds and Porter scored 19.

GOREN BRIDGE

WITH OMAR-SHARIFF & TANNAH HIRSCH
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WAIT FOR THE LAST MINUTE

East-West vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH

♦ Q 9 7 5 2

♦ 5 4 3 2

♦ 6 4 3

♦ A J 6 4

WEST

♦ 8 4

♦ A K Q J 6 3

♦ 9 6 4 2

♦ Q 10 7 2

♦ 8 K J 9

♦ 4 3

♦ Q 10 9 8 2

SOUTH

♦ A K J 10 3

♦ 10 7

♦ Q 6 5

♦ K 7 5

The bidding:

South West North East

1 ♦ 2 ♦ 4 ♦ Pass

Pass

Opening lead: King of ♦

Don't be too eager to commit yourself to a specific line of play. A finesse that was destined to succeed at trick two will work equally well at trick 10 or 11!

North's bid of 10 spades is up to four spades which is extremely well. Because of the double fit in the red suits, five hearts by East-West would be defeated only one trick, but the vulnerability made it too risky for East to enter the fray.

West led the king of hearts and, when East followed with the deuce, 10 indicate he was prepared for a switch. West shifted to the two of

clubs, Drexler's dimk on a fast-break made it 113-109 with 2:30 to play.

Mark West made one of two free throws with 1:53 to go before Dan Majerle scored inside to make it 113-112 with 1:16 left.

Buck Williams missed a shot for Portland before Tom Chambers made two free throws for a 114-113 Phoenix lead with 47 seconds to play.

The Trail Blazers regained the lead when Drexler was fouled by Majerle and made both free throws.

After Majerle missed a shot for Phoenix, Jeff Hornacek grabbed the rebound, but lost the ball in a scramble. Williams was fouled on the play and gave Portland a 117-114 lead with 15 seconds left.

Hornacek missed a 3-pointer with six seconds to go, Kersey got the rebound and made one of two free throws with 5.2 seconds left.

Drexler, shooting 40.5 percent from the field for the playoffs, was 13-for-24 in game 5 and had 10 rebounds.

Kersey had 21 points and 11 rebounds and Porter scored 19.

Romania holds bridge tournament

BUCHAREST, Romania (AP)

Johnson had 28 points and 14 assists and Chambers 22 points and 13 rebounds for the Suns, but he was just 6-for-21 from the field.

In the Eastern Conference finals, the Bulls, bidding to become only the fifth NBA team to overcome a 2-0 deficit to win a best-of-7 series, pulled even at 2-2 with a pair of impressive victories over the weekend.

Now it's the Bulls talking tough, like Detroit used to, as they prepare for game 5 on Thursday.

"We have the momentum and the confidence," the Bulls' Michael Jordan said. "We have to steal the game from them and win. We have a very positive attitude."

And you don't have to look very far to see where Chicago got all that confidence. It was in all those hours of Detroit tapes the Bulls had to watch, trying to figure out how to stop the "Jordan rules" which the Pistons had used so effectively.

The Bulls depicted the best way to beat the Pistons was to play like the Pistons. So the Bulls turned into "bad boys."

"I told the guys before (game 4) they get six fouls in the NBA. Use every one of them," Bulls coach Phil Jackson said. "We didn't use all of them, but we let them know we came to play. If we keep up this intensity, no one will be able to beat us."

Chicago had only one more personal foul than Detroit, 33-32, in the fourth game, but boxscores can be misleading. Seven of Detroit's fouls were intentional in the game's final minute. Free throws accounted for the Bulls' final 11 points.

And those fouls weren't slaps on the wrists. They were more like the body slam variety, the kind Bill Laimbeer is known for.

If West cashed the queen of diamonds, his forced red-suit return at the next trick would allow declarer to ruff on the table while disposing of a losing club from hand. If West put East on lead with a low diamond to the jack, that worthy would have an additional means of committing suicide—besides conceding a ruff-shift. East could lead a club into dummy's ace-jack tenace.

What if West could win the third diamond and lead a club? Then declarer, having exhausted all other possibilities, would have to fall back on the club finesse to try to lead the contract.

Declarer captured the king of diamonds with the ace, drew two rounds of trumps and ruffed the remaining heart in dummy. Now came the key play: declarer led a club to the king and exited with a diamond. West won the trick with the ten, but the defense was in its death throes.

If West cashed the queen of diamonds, his forced red-suit return at the next trick would allow declarer to ruff on the table while disposing of a losing club from hand. If West put East on lead with a low diamond to the jack, that worthy would have an additional means of committing suicide—besides conceding a ruff-shift. East could lead a club into dummy's ace-jack tenace.

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Available is a two-for-one package of DOUBLES booklets. For your copies send \$3 to "GOREN DOUBLES," care this newspaper, P.O. Box 4426, Orlando, Fla. 32802-4426. Make checks payable to "Newspaperbooks."

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2 Annex: A small garden flat; 3 living units plus kitchen and bathroom (units convertible into office facilities).

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The I.C.S. is now taking registrations for children aged between 3-4 years who wish to begin our nursery class in September this year.

Classes take place between 7:45 and 12:30 Sunday to Thursday inclusive. All instruction is in English. The children follow a carefully thought out and planned curriculum which will give them the basic skills and concepts necessary to begin formal schooling the following year.

A bus service is available to most areas of Amman.

Fees - JD 200 per term (3 terms per year). There is a registration fee of JD 50. However this is deducted from the first term's fees.

For further information please telephone the School Secretary on 841870. You are more than welcome to come and have a look around before making your final decision. During July and August the School office is open between 9 and 12 every Monday.

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RAINBOW

DIRTY HARRY IN THE DEAD POOL

Performances: 3:30, 6:00, 8:30

Cinema Tel: 677420
CONCORD

Ahmed Zaki/Maali
Zayed/ Najwa Fuaid
In

THE EGG AND THE STONE

Performances: 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30

FOR SALE - COMPUTER

Commodore 64 with 1541-II Disk Drive and new Panasonic KX-P1180 Dot Matrix Printer. Also approximately 65 games, including Logo.

Telephone 699143 daytime or 817510 evenings.

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Renault 5 automatic - 1984 - Duty unpaid - Power steering - 86,000 kms - very good condition.

Please contact Tel: 636445 - 637009 Amman

FIRST RACE 4.00 FOR BEGINNER HORSES

DISTANCE 1000 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Musallam Ktaifan	N. Um El-Amin	Owner	Yousef	56
2- Mohammad S. Ktaifan	M. Ramzy	Owner	Fattah	56
3- Ahmad Khaneis	B-Kahir	Owner	Anwar	56
4- Ziad Younis Awedad	B-Bazie	Owner	Farhan Faith	56
5- Farhan Faith	Ghannah	Owner	Jbarat	54.5
6- Salih Mady Adwan	Shitayeh	Owner	N. Nader	54.5
7- Mohammad S. Eljbarat	Sitayeh	Owner	M. Abdulla	54.5
8- Shihadeh Aly Fakara	A. Mehlaik	Owner	Younis	54.5
9- Mahmoud A. El Adwan	Saad	Owner	Rashied	50
10- Mohammed S. Nabusy	S. Maen	Owner	Yousif	50
11- Adnan Radwan	El Asif	Owner	Rehshid	50
12- Dr. A. El Naem A. Wandy	Samerkan	Owner	Hiary	50
13- Hilmy Hussein Lozy			George	48.7
14- Nawaf Anwar Shalan				

SECOND RACE 4.30 FOR BEGINNER HORSES

DISTANCE 1000 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- H.H. Late Sheriff Nasir Stable	Dahis	Abbas	Fawaz	56
2- H.H. Late Sheriff Nasir Stable	Karam	Abbas	Anwar	53
3- Fayad Mohammad Assaf	Mataikhir	Owner	Saad	54.5
4- Saleh Ghazy A. Jaber	El-Ashker	Kamel	Mostafa	53
5- Ahmad Khalil Tawalibin	S. Solian	Owner	Hiary	53
6- Naeif Anwar Shalan	Mahasin	Mohsin	Zaidan	51.5
7- Mansour Anwar Shalan	El-Alfa	Zaidan	El Ta'al	48.5
8- Nawaf Anwar Shalan	Sanikh	Mohsin	George	50
9- Abdullah El Dawoud	Widan	Owner	Hiary	56

THIRD RACE 5.00 FOR THIRD CLASS HORSES

DISTANCE 1400 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Harry El Hadeed	Rose	Ahmed	58.35	
2- Naeif Anwar Shalan	Murrah	Mohsin	56.5	
3- Oudtallah Marly	H. Marly	Owner	56.5	

Doe's troops attack U.N. compound, abduct 30 men

Fear and chaos in Monrovia as Liberian guerrillas close in

MONROVIA, Liberia (AP) — Government troops attacked a United Nations compound early Wednesday where members of rival tribes had taken shelter, killing a U.N. security guard and abducting at least 30 men, witnesses said.

The incident came as frightened Liberian families packed their belongings and fled the capital amid rumours that rebels are closing in. Top ministers are apparently deserting President Samuel Doe to join the exodus.

"We don't want to be slaughtered," said a Liberian outside the embassy of neighbouring Sierra Leone, where dozens sought visas Tuesday. Many shops and schools were closed.

In recent days, fighting between government troops and the rebels moved in within 56 kilometres of Monrovia.

Several hundred men, women and children of the Gio and Mano tribes had sought refuge at the U.N. compound and were sleeping in the open there when about eight soldiers attacked at about 3:45 a.m., witnesses said on condition of anonymity.

Jerry Samu, a U.N. security guard being treated for a hayonet wound in the back, told reporters the soldiers said they were looking for rebels, whom they get their

support from the Gio and Mano tribes.

When guards refused to open the gates of the compound, about 8 kilometres from the city centre, soldiers jumped the 1.5-metre wall, rounded tribes people up at gunpoint and made them strip, then loaded them naked into several military jeeps, the witnesses said.

Reporters who visited the compound were shown a huddle of clothing, shoes and sandals. Witnesses said it belonged to the abductees.

A woman who escaped said the soldiers were from Doe's Krahn tribe.

"I heard them speaking Krahn," said the woman, who would not give her name. "One soldier wanted to kill us women. Another said to let the women and children go. Then they let us go and took the men away."

They said the vehicles headed down the road away from Monrovia in the direction of Scheffelin Army Barracks.

Joseph Leeway, chairman of a committee of refugees, gave U.N. officials a list of 27 missing people. "These are just the names that we could get," he said. "We think there were many more. It is a Krahn plot to eliminate Gios and Manos."

The attack came a few days after U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar sent a special envoy to Liberia to discuss the war with Doe's government.

On Sunday, Gios and Manos sought asylum at the U.S. embassy, but were turned away and sent to the United Nations. Those seeking shelter say they want protection and safe conduct out of the country.

Meanwhile, the Liberian senate was meeting Wednesday morning to discuss a request from Doe for early elections in hopes of resolving the 5-month-old conflict.

On Tuesday, Doe's headquartered government broadcast appeals for the public to "go about your normal business" and refrain from panic. But government officials themselves appeared far from calm.

Diplomats said Doe, who took power in a bloody 1980 coup, has been moving from one location to another during the night. His

presidential jet and an army Cessna plane were kept ready at an airfield in the capital.

Some government ministers have apparently already deserted Doe. According to news reports and Western officials who met government leaders, the portfolios for foreign affairs, internal affairs and information were being handled by acting ministers.

Although no authoritative word was available on the latest fighting, reports broadcast Tuesday quoted rebel leader Charles Taylor as claiming his troops had been attacking soldiers around the country's main airport, an hour's drive from Monrovia.

However, businessmen in the area said the airport remained open, and British Airways said its flights were still arriving.

Doctors in the capital set up a committee and mapped out emergency plans to deal with casualties in case the city is attacked.

The military appeared less prepared. Scheffelin Barracks, which would be the last line of defence between the rebels' front line and Monrovia, appeared deserted but for a half dozen soldiers at a roadblock.

Managua, contras agree on development zones

MANAGUA (AP) — The government has agreed to create more than 20 "development zones" where the estimated 12,000 rebels and their families can settle after being disarmed.

The agreement was signed Tuesday night following talks that resumed earlier in the day between the government and leaders of the rebels, known as contras.

The negotiations had been suspended Friday after the contras alleged that 100 civilians and 14 unarmed rebels had been massacred by government troops. A government investigation turned up no evidence to verify the claim.

Gorbachev must disclose Wallenberg fate — report

1947.

But in 1989 Soviet authorities changed their story and said Wallenberg was murdered. Only months later they reverted to the beat attack theory.

Cotter said he has been encouraged by the recent Kremlin admission that Soviet troops shot and killed more than 4,000 Polish officers at Russia's Katyn Forest in 1940.

"He (Gorbachev) has everything to gain and nothing to lose by releasing the information," Cotter told reporters. "Nobody would blame him for it."

Wallenberg would be 77 if he were alive today. The report contains a chronology of what Cotter claims is Wallenberg's years of imprisonment in the Soviet Union.

Perhaps the hardest evidence in the report is provided by eight prisoners in Vladimir Prison in the 1950s who testified separately to the Swedish embassy in Moscow that he was alive — years after he was said by the Soviets to have died.

It added that Dr. Elena Nikolevna Butova has testified to examining Wallenberg in Vladimir Prison around 1980.

"The burden of proof is on the Soviets to rebut this evidence (that he was alive into the 1980s) which they have not done," Cotter told reporters.

The report includes testimony that Wallenberg's family gave to Soviet authorities in 1989.

Suspected rebels kill Manila council leader

MANILA (R) — Suspected Communist guerrillas shot dead a Manila urban council leader in a crowded street Wednesday in the fourth rebel attack in the Philippine capital in a week.

Ricardo Apalit, Jr., Barangay (local council) chairman in the Manila suburb of Paranaque, was shot inside his car by two youths a week after receiving an anonymous letter with a black ribbon telling him his days were numbered, police said.

The mid-morning ambush occurred three days after the military deployed an elite combat force of 3,000 soldiers in Manila to counter what it said was a terror campaign by leftist guerrillas and rightwing rebel soldiers.

Apalit was the ninth victim of guerrilla attacks in Manila in the past week.

A colonel and four other people were killed on May 23 by gunmen firing from two vans. The following day, guerrillas shot dead two soldiers inside their patrol car. Last Sunday rebels killed another soldier as he chatted with friends in the street.

U.S.-Greece sign new military bases accord

ATHENS (R) — The United States and Greece, after years of disputes and tough negotiations, signed a new agreement Wednesday to keep American military bases in the east Mediterranean country, a Greek government spokesman said.

The accord replaces a previous five-year pact which expired in December 1988. The Americans had until the end of this year to pack up and go home unless a new agreement was signed.

U.S. Ambassador Alan Flanagan and Greek Ambassador Christos Zaharakis signed the new agreement Wednesday morning, Greek government spokesman Byron Polydoras told reporters.

The spokesman declined to give details on the new pact but earlier in the week said it would run for eight years.

The accord must be approved by an absolute majority in the 300-seat Greek parliament, where the ruling conservative New Democracy party controls

151 seats.

The U.S. Senate must be informed about the new defence and economic cooperation agreement (DECA) but its approval is not required. The Senate has the power to reject only a full treaty, not an executive agreement.

Negotiations on a new pact opened in November 1987 but were marred by angry disputes between the United States and Greece's then Socialist government, which had vowed to close what its supporters called "the bases of the United States."

Talks were suspended in May 1989 but reopened shortly after conservative Prime Minister Constantine Mitsotakis took office following an election win on April 8.

Official sources on both sides said the accord would have no trouble winning approval in the Greek Parliament. The pact is certain to boost Mitsotakis' meeting with U.S. President George Bush in Washington on June 6.

Slum dwellers have little faith in Soviet reforms

ALMA ATA, USSR (AP) — The people who live in the hillside slums of the Central Asia city of Alma Ata have little faith in the latest Kremlin plan to salvage the economy.

"Honestly, I don't believe anyone anymore," said Valentina Bludova, 57, who was fired from the nearby slaughterhouse after she was struck on the head by a falling piece of machinery and knocked unconscious for six months.

Residents suggested the government would have a hard time winning public support for a programme that officials say will entail a two-year recession.

"I don't think it will be any better for me," said Tamara Sukhikh, 37, who earns 150 rubles (\$243) a month as a janitor in a packaging factory. "I fear higher prices. How can I take care of my family?"

Sukhikh lives with her husband and two children in one of many two-room shacks. The huts are privately owned, but the bits of

out the stores.

But halfway across the country, in Kazakhstan near the 5,000-metre mountains separating the Soviet Union from China, shopkeepers have not panicked. A child's store was stocked with baby carriages and toddlers' dresses, items rarely seen in Moscow.

A young mechanic lounging along Polezhanaya Street smoked cigarettes with friends in front of his weathered wooden shack that houses his wife, two children, his mother — and three other families.

The toilet is an outhouse, and water is bailed from a communal faucet. Residents say city authorities have never mentioned providing plumbing in the nearly 50 years since the shacks were built.

One of the government's announced reforms would allow the people of this slum, and those in millions of shacks and ten-

ments throughout the country, to buy a building lot.

"I don't believe it," the mechanic said. "The bureaucrats will just take my documents and keep them and do nothing."

As it is, he doesn't even dare repair the leaky roof. "If I did, they would ask 'where did you get the material?' And give me a fine," he said.

Bludova ran afoul of the bureaucrats when she took her housing situation into her own talented hands.

A widow who was abandoned by her second husband when she was unable to bear children, she bought a shack just big enough for a stove and a table for 10,000 rubles — \$16,600 at the official rate, or roughly six years' salary, not including the land.

She said doctors operated on Ng and Li, who had converted to Christianity recently, to remove their eyes which they had offered to donate for transplant surgery.

Lee said the six had all asked to be cremated at Penang, but facilities there were limited.

Chinese dissident calls for Soviet-style reform

PEKING (R) — A Chinese dissident freed from jail this month vowed to continue to speak out and called on his country's Communist leaders to adopt political reforms like those pushed by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Zhou Duo also said if China failed to reform it could risk a political explosion on the death of elderly leader Deng Xiaoping.

"I must speak out to remind our leaders to push reforms ahead," the 43-year-old dissident said in an interview late Tuesday.

"I want to use my voice for peaceful change to help my country move toward this goal of following Gorbachev."

Zhou was one of four hunger strikers in Peking's central Tiananmen Square when the army moved in on June 4 to crush a democracy campaign.

Doctors in the capital set up a committee and mapped out emergency plans to deal with casualties in case the city is attacked.

The military appeared less prepared.

Scheffelin Barracks,

which would be the last line of defence between the rebels' front line and Monrovia, appeared deserted but for a half dozen soldiers at a roadblock.

Reports indicate Tibetan prisoners being tortured

WASHINGTON (AP) — The State Department said Tuesday it has received numerous reports of torture by Chinese authorities in Tibet, and it called on China to take effective measures to guard against such abuses.

State Department spokeswoman Margaret Tutwiler said the reports received by U.S. officials coincide with those contained in a study by Asia Watch, a private human rights group.

The report said the incidence of serious torture in Tibet "is at least as bad as it has been for years, and in some cases worse."

There has been speculation among some officials that China's decision to lift martial law in Tibet a month ago was aimed at encouraging the administration of President George Bush not to revoke trade privileges from China.

Ignoring appeals from some members of Congress, Bush announced last week that China's most-favoured-nation trade status would be retained.

China regards Tibet as an integral part of Chinese territory but many Tibetans disagree and favour independence.

Chinese officials discussed plans Wednesday to extend birth control policies to Tibet, a vast

COLUMN

Witchdoctor predicts Italy to win World Cup

NAIROBI (R) — A Kenyan witchdoctor has predicted host Italy will win this year's soccer World Cup. But Ahu Bakar Omar Sharif, who earlier this month correctly forecast that Manchester United would win the English F.A. Cup after drawing the first match against Crystal Palace, is keeping his options free.

"Things could change nearer the time unless Italy follows instructions from their magicians," he told Reuters.

To be on the safe side, he has picked five other strong contenders.

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